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# Gazetteer

of the

## Province of Sind

B Volume II

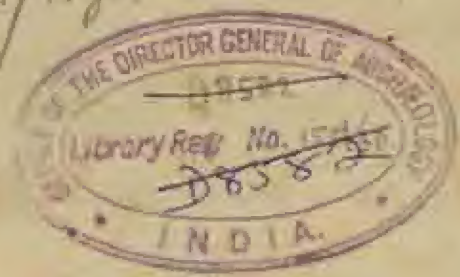
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Hyderabad District

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# HYDERABAD

## DESCRIPTION

### TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

#### CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District is situated on the left bank of the River Indus between  $24^{\circ} 12'$  and  $26^{\circ} 18'$  north latitude and  $68^{\circ} 20'$  and  $69^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude and covers an area of 4,417 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Nawabshah District, on the east by the Nawabshah and the Thar and Parkar Districts, on the south by the Rann of Cutch, and on the west by the River Indus and the Karachi District. The Indus between the two districts follows a very constant course, and there is practically no alluvion or diluvion as there is in Upper Sind.

The district is very uniform in character, being a vast alluvial plain, and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern talukas, Guni, Tando Bago and Badin, are close to the delta of the Indus, and being low lying are irrigated by flow and produce mostly rice crops. They form part of the Lar, one of the geographical divisions into which Sind is popularly divided. The country here is intersected with natural water-courses (dhoras) and depressions (dhandis) which in some cases retain water throughout the year and yield a large growth of babul trees on their edges. The babul also flourishes on the boundaries of the fields and on the road sides. Near the river it forms extensive forests. Much of this part of the district, however, is still beyond the reach of canals and is overgrown with khobar (*Salicodora persica*). The roads are on the whole good, being dressed with kalar, though they become very sticky after rain and heavy dew. Fogs are prevalent in the cold weather. As the level of the land rises in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Talukas, irrigation by flow gives place to lift, and rice to jwar and wheat. Further north in Hala Taluka cotton becomes the most important crop, though a good deal of bajri is also grown.

There are no hills worthy of notice in the district, except the low ridge on which the city of Hyderabad is built and which runs south for a distance of about fourteen miles from that point. The highest peak "Gaho" is about 250 feet above mean sea level, the surrounding ground level being about sixty feet. These hills locally known as Ganjo Takar yield abundant marine fossils and, though otherwise insignificant, are interesting from a geological point of view (see Geology, 'A' Volume).

The River Indus runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly a hundred miles of its length, and is bridged between Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and Kotri. It has been fully described in the 'A' Volume. The main stream of the



river in the eighteenth century followed the present course of the Fulañi Canal, but it suddenly abandoned it and struck a new course to the west of Hyderabad City, which it has adhered to ever since. The Fulañi

*Floods.* now serves the purpose of a canal. There is no other river in the district. The district must always have been subject, like the rest of the Indus valley, to an annual inundation in a greater or less degree when the river overflowed its banks; but at no time could it have been liable to the destructive floods which have devastated the Karachi District when hill torrents added their waters to those of the river, and it is well beyond the reach of the lets from Bahawalpur and Upper Sind which used to sweep across the Upper Sind districts. The river is now effectually restrained by bonds, and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height and breaches these, as in 1892, 1894 and 1897.

*Climate.* The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. Hyderabad itself is visited by the sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the hot season, and though they have lost the coolness which distinguishes them in Karachi, they have also lost much of their moisture, so that the climate of Hyderabad is sometimes preferred to that of Karachi. The relief which this breeze affords, especially at night, is strikingly indicated by the quaint ventilators or wind sails which rise from the housetops in the city, a contrast to Upper Sind where the aim of all domestic architecture is to keep out, not to let in, the wind. At the same time Hyderabad is a hot station. Table III shows that in three years of the last twenty the thermometer has touched  $119^{\circ}$  in the shade, though for the last ten years it has not exceeded  $110^{\circ}$ . This was in the month of May and was probably consequent on an easterly wind. After the south-west monsoon has set in such high temperatures are very rarely recorded, and until the end of September  $100^{\circ}$  may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the day. The minimum, which represents the temperature of the hour before dawn, maintains a remarkably uniform level of about  $80^{\circ}$  until the end of September, when the winds become variable and it begins to fall. But the heat of the day does not abate until nearly the end of November. All through the hot season there is normally a strong wind from the south-west (the monsoon wind), which is often charged with dust. During January and February the wind comes mostly from the north, or north-west, and the thermometer seldom rises above  $80^{\circ}$  and sometimes does not get above  $60^{\circ}$ , while it may fall in the night to within a degree or two of freezing point. Humidity is very variable. It is highest on the whole in September and lowest when a north wind blows in April. At such times the air is uncomfortably dry.

*Rainfall.* The normal rainfall on an average taken for forty years is 7.46 inches, but within the last ten years there have been variations in Hyderabad itself from 19 to 1 inch. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district, the coast talukas getting very much more than the inland ones. The variations from year to

year are very great, and far greater than in Upper Sind. This is especially the case in the southern talukas, where the causes of rain are often not seasonal, but abnormal phenomena. For instance in 1913 Raich had over 39 inches of rain, as opposed to 2 and 8 inches respectively in the two years preceding.



## POPULATION

## TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

## CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME

According to the census of 1921 the population of the district was 573,450. Of the whole population of 1,037,144 *Census details.* according to census of 1911, 403,315 went in 1912 to form the new district of Nawabshah and 21,790 to the Thar and Parkar District on the transfer to it of the Digri Tahuka at the same time. At the first regular census taken in 1872 the population of the district was ascertained to be 390,755; in 1881 the number had reached 405,531, in 1891 it stood at 496,799, and in 1901 it was 595,212 while in 1911 it was 612,039. The percentage of growth indicated by these figures is 3 for the period ending in 1881, 22, 19 and 20 for the next three decades while there is decrease of 6 per cent. for the last.

In 1911 the Mussalman numbered 781,219 and the Hindus 245,941 *Religions.* or about 24 per cent. of the whole. This is a larger proportion than any other district has, excepting Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The Hindus were very unequally distributed, being congregated in the towns and at the centres of trade. Among the Mussalman the Arab element in which Saiyids, Kureshis, Sheikhis, etc., would be included is strong, but it is more than probable that many persons have returned themselves as such in the census without any rightful claim to do so. The Baluchis, including the Talpurs, constitute nearly one-fifth of the Mussalman population, but are very few in Hyderabad and the adjoining tahukas. The number of persons professing other religions is given in table V. The large number of Christians is explained by the presence of a British garrison in Hyderabad.

The numerical relation of the sexes disclosed by the census of 1921 is exhibited in the margin. The subject is discussed *Proportion of sexes.* in the 'A' Volume. In the city of Hyderabad

Proportion of females per 1,000 males in			
Total population	Home born population	Mussalman	Hindu
778	795	785	815

a large proportion of females has always been maintained, because it is the home of so many Amils and Banias employed elsewhere; the returns of the last census revealed 778 females per 1,000 males.

The area of the district at the time of the census of 1911 was 8,034 square miles, reduced in 1912 to 4,417 square miles. *Distribution.* The population therefore presented a density of 129 to the square mile, or if the city of Hyderabad be excluded, 119 to the square mile.

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns in 1911 was 11 per cent. In this respect no variation has occurred since 1891.

The last four censuses exhibit a steady and large increase of the population in the city and cantonment of Hyderabad. The decennial rate of increase since 1881 has been about 20 per cent; in 1901 the population exceeded that of 1872 by 61 per cent, and in 1911 by 73 per cent. The figures are presented in the marginal table. The population of the city excluding the cantonment was ascertained at the census of 1921 to be 73,951. This number contained in about four square miles indicates a density of 17,285 to the square mile.

Census	Population of the city and cantonment
1872	43,088
1881	48,162
1891	68,048
1901	69,376
1911	75,952
1921	81,838

The number of foreign-born persons found in the district on the occasion of a census varies. In 1881 the foreign-born population amounted to 5 per cent. of the whole; in 1891 it had risen to 7, and in 1901 it had reached 10 per cent., while in 1911 it had decreased to 7 per cent. The number and origin of aliens enumerated in the district in 1911 are recorded in the margin. The decrease is due to the fact that there had been a large influx from Thar and Parkar and Cutch in the famine of 1899, and the figures of the 1901 census were swollen accordingly. At the 1891 census, under normal conditions, 11,121 residents of Thar and Parkar and 14,775 Cutchis were found in the district. The bulk of the immigrants consists of landless labourers who have no skilled handicraft and are ready to turn their hand to any manual occupation that offers. Large numbers of Cutchis are to be found husking rice in the granaries in Basin, and others are to

Rajputana	..	19,731
Karachi	..	12,464
Thar and Parkar	..	13,373
Cutch	..	12,981
Larkana	..	7,446
Punjab	..	6,513
Khairpur	..	4,455
Palanpur	..	3,001
Sikhar	..	2,518
Baluchistan	..	2,243
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	..	2,127
Kathiawar	..	1,489
Total	..	80,213

be found working on the fields themselves. The normal influx is reabsorbed on the approach of the rains, though the artisans, relatively few and principally workers in wood and metal, have usually domiciled themselves in the towns with no intention of returning to their country. The dimensions of the immigration from Rajputana are normal, the district being able to absorb all the labour that floods into it. The Punjab sends traders, skilled labourers and cultivators; the Afghans are commercial travellers who every year bring fruit, woollen cloth and other wares for sale; the Baluchis in the district are mostly of the labouring class. With one exception the people of Hyderabad show little inclination for emigration elsewhere. At the census of 1911 Karachi District recorded 12,205 persons born in Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar 15,437 and Larkana 4,700. A few were scattered over the other districts of the Presidency, but not a single person was entered in Bombay City. The exception alluded to above is the Bhaibunds, or Sind Workies, who in the pursuit of business have extended their operations to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Far East and Japan and America, and in fact may be found at most of the ports of the world. They make repeated



journeys home to India and keep themselves in constant touch with what goes on there. The number of schoolboys, mostly Hindus, who proceed to England from Hyderabad to complete their education is yearly on the increase.

Two members of the family of the Mirs of Hyderabad who are in receipt of pensions from the British Government reside at the Mirs' Tando near Hyderabad. They are His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Hussein Ali Khan, and His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Abbas Ali Khan. At Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar and other places in the district there are many relations and dependants of the late Mirs living in the enjoyment of political pensions.

A large number of Jagirdars of the four great Talpur families also reside in the district. The following is a list of them :—

*Shahdadpuri*.—Mir Ghulam Shah *walad* Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Hussain in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Badin, Hala Talukas and also in the Larkana and Nawabshah Districts.

*Shahwani*.—Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding land in the same taluka, also in the Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts.

Mir Budho Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad in the Guni Taluka and holding lands in the Hyderabad, Guni and Tando Allahyar Talukas and also in the Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Mir Hussein Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding lands in Hyderabad and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar Districts.

*Khanani*.—Mir Sher Muhammad *walad* Mir Allahdad Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas.

Mir Aludo Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Shah, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Mubarak Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Sorahadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in that taluka.

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, residing at Sorahadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in the Karachi District.

*Manikani*.—Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Ali in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and

holding lands in Dero Mohbat and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi and Nawabshah Districts.

Mir Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Mir Muhammad, residing at Tando Bago and holding lands in the Dero, Mohbat and Tando Bago Talukas and in the Karachi District.

Mir Muhammad Hussein Khan *walad* Mir Ali Baksh Khan, residing at Mens in the Tando Bago Taluka and holding land in that taluka.

The only other Jagirdars of the district are Malik Dodo Khan *walad* Salar Khan Numria who holds Jagirs in the Guni and Hyderabad Talukas, and Jam Murad Ali Khan *walad* Mihir Ali, the Jam of Jokhins, who holds a Jagir in Hyderabad Taluka. Both are, however, residents of Karachi District, the former living at Thano Bala Khan and the latter at Molir.

An interesting though numerically small element of the population is found in the descendants of three Georgians whose fate brought them to Sind at the beginning of the last century. These were Mirza Khusró Beg, Mirza Muhammad Bakar and Mirza Fredun Beg. They were all natives of Tiflis, who lost their fathers in the war between Persia and Russia while they were children and fell into the hands of compassionate Persians. They were acquired and brought to Sind by envoys of the Mirs, with whom they found favour and rose to power. Khusró Beg was employed in the early negotiations with the British and Muhammad Bakar is mentioned by Dr. Burnes as a favourite at the court of Murad Ali. The former died at Tando Thom in 1860 and was buried near the Mirs' tomb. His son entered the service of the British Government as an Assistant Collector and his grandson was in the same service. Mirza Fredun Beg, who was originally a Christian, his baptismal name being Sydney, married the daughter of Mirza Khusró Beg and had seven sons. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, the well-known author of the history of Sind and other books, is one of them. The whole family has long been distinguished among the families of Sind for its literary and scholastic attainments.

There is only one family of Hassani Saiyids in this district, that to which the Pirs of Badin belong. They are Sunis descended from one Shahabudin Jhilani, who came to Tatta from Bagdad in 1699 and afterwards settled in Badin. The ruling Pir of this family is held in great reverence and a fair celebrated in his honour on the 12th of the Sindhi month Rabi-ul-akhir brings together 10,000 people. Some of the Nasarpur Saiyids are connected with this family.

The families of Hassani Saiyids settled in the district are six in number :—(1) Matlari or Matalwi, (2) Razvi, (3) Anjwi Shirazi, (4) Aghai, (5) Shamsi Shabawari and (6) Bukhari. The Matlari family was founded by a military adventurer named Haidar Shah, who accompanied Taimur on his first expedition into India by the route through Multan in 1398. Offshoots of the family are now found at Bhit Shah, Ajan Shah, Bhanot, Khanot, Kheber and Uderolal in Hala Taluka and at Hajipur, Tikhur,



Bulri, Dhandi and Saidpur in Guni Taluka. A fair is held at Bulri in honour of Shah Jarim, one of the members of the family, and another at Bhil Shah in honour of Shah Abdul Latif, the greatest poet of Sind. All the Matlari Saiyids are Sunis. The family of the Razvi Saiyids was established in Sind by Saiyid Amir Muhammad Maki, who came from Persia in 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. From there he shortly afterwards moved to Rohri. Branches of the family are found at Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar and also in Nawabshah District. The Razvi Saiyids, who were the first Saiyids to settle in Sind, are generally Shias, but a few are Sunis. The Anjwi Shirazi family is represented in the district by about a score of persons residing at Badin and claims descent from Saiyid Muhammad, who migrated from Persia in 1384 and settled at Tatta in the reign of Jam Salahuddin. Those of the family who reside at Badin are Sunis and are supported entirely by their followers (*murids*) amongst whom is reckoned the Pir of Badin. Aghai Saiyids are found only at Tando Agha Jemal Shah on the Fuleli near Hyderabad. The village is named after the first settler, who came from Persia in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are Shias and are held in great respect by the Talpurs of Hyderabad. The Shamsi Sahawari Saiyids claim descent from Ismail, the elder son of Jafer Sadik, and if the claim is just are of the same stock as the Agha Khan, but it is not known when they first came to Sind. They are found only at Tando Muhammad Khan. They are Shias. The family of Bukhari Saiyids was established in Hyderabad by Makhdum Sher Shah about 1521, and now comprises three branches, the Jahaniapota, Wahnai and Mashukpota Saiyids. The Jahaniapotas who live in the Hyderabad cantonment and the Mashukpotas who live at Mahtabali Shah's village in Badin are Shias. The Wahnai Saiyids who live at Wahnai on the Fuleli in Tando Bago are Sunis.

There are many among these Saiyids who are accounted Pirs; but the greatest Pir in the district and in one sense perhaps the greatest in Sind is not a Saiyid but traces his descent from Abu Bakar, the first Imam. This is the Pir (*Buzurg*) of Luari, Ahmed Zaman, son of Muhammad Saiyid. His progenitor Haji Abdul Latif is said to have died in 1735 in the once flourishing village of Luari and there his descendants remained when the village passed from them. This Pir never leaves his house except to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

## AGRICULTURE

## TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

## CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME

The figures for the year 1910-11 in table VII are for the area of the district as it is at present constituted. The small increase in the figures for 1915-16 is due to the action of the River Indus. The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirghanas and (4) land eroded by the river.

With the exception of the isolated patch of lime stone near Hyderabad the whole of the district is of alluvial formation, and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills the soil contains a large admixture of *detritus*, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in greater quantities in the south. The whole district depends for its cultivation on the Indus and the several canals taking off it. The net cropped area has increased owing to constant improvements and the extensions of canals. The character and cultivation of each taluka is briefly as follows:—

The Hala Division consists of the Hyderabad, Hala and Tando Allahyar Talukas.

Hyderabad is mostly a flat taluka, its appearance being somewhat diversified by the "Ganjo Takar" range of hills. The portion bordering the Indus is covered with forest. The level portion of the taluka is traversed by the Puleli, Inam wali Khukhar and other canals. The land is for the most part high, about 70 per cent. of the cultivation being on lift and the remainder on flow. The chief kharif crops are cotton and bajri. The area under rice and jwar is small. Wheat is the main rabi crop.

*Hala*.—The only outstanding feature is a belt of sand hills running roughly along the course of the North-Western Railway. The general level of the land is very high and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift. It is irrigated by the Marakh, Ghara Mahmuda, the Sarfraz and other canals. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad Taluka.

Tando Allahyar is a uniformly high plateau and the land is therefore cultivated almost entirely by lift, 96 per cent. of the cultivation being by this method. The chief canals are the Ghala, Sangro and Sarfraz. There are large tracts of sandy uncultivable lands to the east of the taluka. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad and Hala.



The chief soils in the division are :—

1. *Dasar*.—Suitable for jvari, bajri, cotton and til.
2. *Warisai*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
3. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
4. *Khaburi*.—Suitable for all kharif and rabi crops.

The Tando Division consists of the Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin Talukas and all are irrigated by the Fuleli Canal and its branches.

Guni is a level plain, only relieved by the two small hills called Budhka Takar in the north. The northern portion of the taluka is more fertile than the southern and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow. The main crop is rice. Other kharif crops are bajri, til and cotton. In rabi, wheat and barley are grown.

Dero Mohbat is generally on a higher level than the adjoining talukas of Guni and Tando Bago and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulations of no very great height or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. The area under flow and that under lift are practically the same. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. Practically all the cultivation is on flow and the main crop is rice. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

*Badin*.—The whole taluka is nothing but a rice-growing swamp impregnated with natural salts. It is on a lower level than Tando Bago, and like it is well watered. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

The conditions of cultivation are the same in each taluka. In the south the soil is sandy like the adjacent tract of the Thar and Parkar District.

The chief soils in the Division are :—

1. *Paki*.—Suitable for any crop.
2. *Dasar*.—Suitable for jvari, bajri, cotton and til.
3. *Warisai*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
4. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
5. *Shor Kalar*.—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in the 'A' Volume.

Rice is the main crop of the district and is grown wherever the level of the land permits it. The next staple crop is bajri. The area under cotton showed a considerable decrease in the year 1915-16 for reasons due to the war. The character of each crop and the methods of cultivation have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

A considerable area is under "gardens" the banks of the Fuleli Canal being studded with them. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables are grown. The wellknown local board garden at Hyderabad is described below in the article on Hyderabad.

## IRRIGATION

## TABLE X

## CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and it is impossible to deal with the irrigation of the district as a whole. A full account of the canals which flow through the district has been given in Chapter VI of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the name of the Central Hyderabad Canals District has been changed to the Hyderabad Canals District. New head regulators for the Great Marakh and the Allbahar Kacheri Canals have been sanctioned and are being constructed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Gaja wah has been extended three miles, and other minor improvements have been carried out. No great project is, however, under consideration in view of the possibility of the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.



## ECONOMIC

## TABLES XI AND XII

## CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter VII of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages of the different districts as shown in table XII.

## TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

## CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME

The district is in the main an agricultural one and its main products are rice, cotton and millets. A certain amount of grain goes by country boat to Keti Bandar at the mouth of the Indus, where it is transhipped into sea-going boats. Transport by road is only as far as the nearest railway station. It is therefore impossible to give any detailed figures indicating the flow of the trade and its direction. There are no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece-goods and such commodities as are required in everyday life being the chief articles to enter the district.

There is no staple industry either in Hyderabad city or the district other than agriculture. A number of industries are established, but none is of very great consequence. Tanning, embroidery work, silk making, weaving, dyeing, the making of *Nats* (covers for camel saddles), lacquer work, pottery, ivory carving are the chief ones, but modern commercial principles cannot be said to be applied to them. The business activities of the Sind Works, whose home, as has been already stated, is at Hyderabad, are for the most part in other countries, and in this respect they resemble the Sethis of Shikarpur and the pearl merchants of Tatta. The glazed pottery of Hala is of great repute, but the industry is now almost at a standstill.

There are about twenty factories in the district, more than half of which are at Hyderabad on the banks of the Fuleh. They are for cotton ginning, cotton pressing and rice husking.

The North-Western Railway, which has already been described in the 'A' Volume, runs through the district from Gida Bander to Uderolal Stations. A branch line runs from Hyderabad south to Badin. This line had been temporarily closed during the war. The metre gauge line of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway ends at Hyderabad, the other stations in the district being Tando Thoro, Rahoki, Tando Jam, Khesano, Tando Allahyar and Bulghai.

The Fuleh Canal has practically a perennial flow of water, and is used as a highway for traffic. The following are its principal stages:—

				Miles
Hyderabad to Huzri	..	..	..	4
Do. Khairhar	..	..	..	8
Do. Tando Muhammad Khan	..	..	..	32
Do. Mitli	..	..	..	39
Do. Talhar	..	..	..	58
Do. Tando Bago	..	..	..	70
Do. Wahnai	..	..	..	77

The road communications of the district are on the whole good. With the exception of part of the road from Hyderabad to Tando Muhammad Khan all are unmetalled, and hitherto they have adequately served the traffic that piles upon them.

In the high lying country they are however peculiarly dusty and it is consequently difficult to keep them in a good state of repair. There are two trunk roads in the district, the one from Hyderabad to Rohri and the other from Hyderabad to Umarkot. The former, taking a northerly direction, has the following stages: Hatri (6 miles), Matiari (10 miles), Hala (19 miles), Saidabad (13 miles). Some five miles north of Saidabad the Nawabshah District is entered.

The other proceeds east, and has the following stages: Tando Jam (10½ miles) and Tando Allahyar (13½ miles). About 12 miles beyond Tando Allahyar the Thar and Parkar District is reached.

Another main road is from Hyderabad to the south, with the following stages: Sewri (12 miles), Tando Muhammad Khan (10 miles), Talhar (11 miles), Badin (16 miles), Kadhan (16 miles) and Rahinko Bazar in the Thar and Parkar District (18½ miles).

From each of the taluka head-quarter towns roads branch off in every direction to the surrounding villages.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus to places in the Karachi District opposite. The receipts from them are divided between the local boards of the two districts. The local board also maintains ferries on the Fuleli Canal at places where it is not bridged.



## REVENUE

## TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A TO XXVI-B

## CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the Province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the 'A' Volume. An irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka of this district, and in no case is there any departure from the normal character of such settlements.

The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described 'A' Volume, and the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhandas within the district is sold by auction annually. In the case of canals and dhandas filled by canals the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhandas filled by the inundation the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.



## JUSTICE

## TABLES XVI TO XXI

## CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown below :—

Name of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of the District Magistrate.	The entire district.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando.	The Tando division.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala.	The Hala division.
Do. City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad City and cantonment.
Do. Resident Magistrate, Hala.	1st class cases, of Hala, Syedabad, Sekhat and Mattari Police Station.
Do. Sub-Judge, Tando ..	All 1st class cases of Matli, and 2nd class cases of Tando Ghulam Hyder, and Karo Garhar.
Do. Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad.	1st class cases of Tando Jam and those transferred by City Magistrate.
Seven courts of Mukhtyarkans and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Seven courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad Taluka.
Subordinate Civil Court, Tando Muhammad Khan.	Guzi, Dero Mohhat, Badin and Tando Bago Talukas.
Bench Magistrates .. ..	Hyderabad, Mattari, Tando Muhammad Khan respectively.

The District and Sessions Court includes within its jurisdiction not only this district, but the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts. The District and Sessions Judge has usually two assistants.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the City and additional city and Resident Magistrate are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyarkans exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The talukas of Hala and Tando Allahyar are included in the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Shahdadpur in Nawabshah District and Mirpurkhas in Thar and Parkar District respectively.

There are six registration offices, i.e., one at each taluka headquarters except Matli. The work of the Dero Mohhat Taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Tando Muhammad Khan.

There is a Central Prison at Hyderabad to the north of the city in the direction of the Fuleli Canal. There are sub-jails at all the taluka headquarters outside Hyderabad, and lock-ups at the Police Stations which are not at taluka headquarters.

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

## TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII

## CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members (1925-1926). The former include two

Local Boards. Assistant or Deputy Collectors, and the Executive Engineer, Public Canals.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below:—

Taluka Board				Nominated members	Elected by Mahomedan constituency	Elected by General constituency	Total
Bale	..	..	..	4	10	2	16
Hyderabad	..	..	..	4	9	3	16
Tando Allahyar	..	..	..	4	10	2	16
Dera Mahabat	..	..	..	4	10	2	16
Gunt	..	..	..	4	10	2	16
Badin	..	..	..	4	10	2	16
Tando Bago	..	..	..	4	10	2	16

The Boards now elect their own Presidents. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. In addition to its normal expenditure the district board contributes to the following institutions amongst others from which the district derives some benefit:—

	Rs.
Lady Duffurin Hospital .. .. .	5,000
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College .. .. .	1,000
Sind Madrasah .. .. .	1,500
Sind National College .. .. .	2,000
Muslim Boarding House, Hyderabad .. .. .	1,875
Nazarpur Municipal Vernacular School .. .. .	600
Hyderabad Medical School .. .. .	750
Hyderabad Civil Hospital, for maintenance of .. .. .	
European nurse .. .. .	625
Louise Lawrence Institute .. .. .	500

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind have been sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, Hyderabad having more than 16,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality," but of the other 22 towns in which Municipal Commissions had been established only 14 became "Town Municipalities," the rest having less than 2,000 inhabitants found no place under the new law. In 1883 the privilege of electing one-half of its councillors was conferred on Hyderabad. Between 1884 and 1887 seven of the small Municipalities were abolished.



The enactments of 1873 and 1884 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901 which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to the management of municipal affairs. The constitution granted to Hyderabad under this Act was that of a City Municipality. The council consisted of 24 members, of whom 16 were elected and 8 (3 being officials) were nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Both the President and the Vice-President were non-officials. This was the arrangement until 1915 when owing to its incompetence the Municipality was suspended by the Government of Bombay and a committee of management consisting of 6 members nominated by the Commissioner in Sind was appointed to take control of the town. A Municipal Commissioner, a Government servant, was then appointed as the head of the Municipal executive. The Municipality has now its Chief Officers and consists of 5 nominated and 10 elected members.

The Hyderabad Municipal district embraces 16·5 square miles, of which about one-quarter is built over. A survey of the city under Bombay Act IV of 1868 was undertaken by Colonel Loughton in December 1874 and completed in July 1877. An enquiry into titles was simultaneously conducted. The cost of these measures amounting to Rs. 74,432 was defrayed by the Municipality. In consideration of this expenditure Government, while reserving the right to repossess itself at any time of land required for military or other public purposes, transferred to the Municipality all unoccupied building sites in the city and its environs. The survey was not extended to the suburbs of the city with the exception of the Fuleli and Gida Bunder quarters. The areas surveyed comprised 2,567,191 square yards or five-sixth of a square mile, of which the details

	Sq. yds.
Roads, tanks, local grounds, etc.	626,825
Private building sites	1,454,379
Government sites and buildings	271,345
Municipal sites and buildings	26,781
Huts	22,960
Unoccupied land	171,983
Total	2,567,191

are shown in the marginal statement. The areas entered as huts were originally groves set apart by the Settlement Department in 1872 for the public recreation and convenience; the enquiry however disclosed the existence of certain private rights in these areas, which have since been transferred by Government to the municipality with a view to the expropriation of these rights and the restoration of the purpose which the land was intended to serve. A detailed map of the city on a scale of 400 feet to the inch was also prepared. The area under buildings has not kept pace since 1877 with the increase of the population, and although a considerable area has been built over in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal, the city is faced with a serious housing problem, a solution of which has yet to be found.

The annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 9,56,742 and the expenditure Rs. 8,97,069. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties and the rest from a wheel tax, a conservancy cess, a water rate, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter house fees, miscellaneous items and contributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-third of the municipal expenditure on education, and smaller



contributions for general and educational purposes are received from the Local Board.

The water works are described in the account of Hyderabad in the last Chapter. The other important services maintained by the Municipality are conservancy, on which the annual expenditure is Rs. 47,600, education (Rs. 24,000), dispensaries (Rs. 18,000), roads (Rs. 41,500) and lighting (Rs. 17,900). The Municipality supports primary schools and a technical school.

The composition of the other Municipalities in the district as it stood in 1925-26 is exhibited in the following table:—

Municipality	Councillors					Population in 1911
	Nominated	Elected	Officials	Non-officials	Total	
Tando Muhammad Khan	4	18	2	18	20	5,906
Tando Allahyar	4	18	2	18	20	4,279
Hala	4	16	2	18	20	5,757
Nasarpur	2	12	1	14	15	4,166
Matiari	4	16	2	18	20	4,638

In all cases the councillors consist of elected and nominated members. The nominated members are appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. All the Corporations now elect their Presidents. The Mukhtyarkars of the several talukas in which the municipalities are situated are ex-officio councillors and are invariably elected to the office of Vice-President. The revenue of all these municipalities is chiefly derived from octroi duties; in Tando Muhammad Khan a house tax is levied and in Tando Allahyar and Nasarpur a conservancy cess has been imposed, but with these exceptions octroi is the sole form of taxation. The incidence of taxation varies from Re. 0-12-8 per head in Matiari to Rs. 2-2-2 in Nasarpur. All the municipalities receive from Government in aid of education annual grants equal to one-third of their expenditure in this direction, and all except Nasarpur receive a smaller contribution from Government towards the support of their dispensaries. Financial assistance for municipal dispensaries is also obtained from the Local Board. Miscellaneous sources of income comprise receipts from cattle pounds established in the municipalities, license fees for the sale of poison, rents, the proceeds of the sale of land, conservancy fees, school fees and fees from dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, and fines. The principal objects on which municipal funds are expended are general administration, lighting, conservancy, roads, schools and dispensaries. Each of the Municipalities maintains a primary school, and all except Nasarpur have established dispensaries at which treatment is always free, and medicines are charged only to patients who are assessed to income-tax. All make some contribution towards the cost of vaccination performed in their limits by the Local Fund Vaccination Department. The financial position of all the municipalities is sound, and no one of them is in debt.

The Hyderabad Cantonment which has existed since the conquest covers 2,650 acres and is now under the control of the Board consisting of elected and nominated members under the Cantonment Act II of 1924. Its income, about Rs. 33,000 a year, is derived from taxes from cultivation, houses, licenses, carts, cows, dogs, water, etc. The incidence per head is Rs. 4-6-10. The annual expenditure is about equal to the income. The principal heads are General Administration, Police, Medical, Mines Departments and Public Works. The Cantonment Board receives from the Municipality an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 against octroi duties levied on residents in the Cantonment.

## EDUCATION

## TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D

## CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The primary schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from Provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from Provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited. The Local Boards maintain 89 schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. Of these Mahomedans constitute 42 per cent., and 31 per cent. of the pupils are the children of *own* payers. Education in these schools is practically free; and in nearly 80 per cent. of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging according to the standard which the pupil may have reached, from 6 pios to 1 anna a month, is charged. Even in these schools there is a free list comprising from one-third to one-half of the pupils.

The number of such schools in the district is 22 with 1,798 pupils.

The number of Municipal primary schools is 15, with 2,034 pupils. The tuition given in them is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There is, however, one exception, i.e., an elementary Sanskrit school in Hyderabad, the pupils of which consist mostly of Brahman boys. A Municipal night school is in existence in Hyderabad, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.



All the Municipalities charge school fees, which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard, though on an average 30 per cent. of the pupils are taught free; in one school the highest fee is 6 annas a month. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in Municipal primary schools is about one-third of the whole.

The aided primary schools referred to in the table are with one exception branches of the Navalrai Hiranand Academy or the Nava Vidyalaya High School to which they act as feeders. The exception is the Hopeful School, a charitable institution in Hyderabad erected and maintained exclusively for the benefit of poor boys, who there receive instruction free of charge. All these schools teach only up to the fourth vernacular standard. After completing this course a boy is transferred if he wishes to acquire an English education to an Anglo-Vernacular School or to one of the High Schools, though of course it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the vernacular up to the seventh standard in one of the municipal schools. The fees charged in these institutions excluding the Hopeful School range from 2 annas to Re. 1 a month according to the standard. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in aided primary schools amounts to only 7 per cent. of the total, though in the Hopeful School the proportion is nearly one-quarter. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed as public schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes, which are commonly held in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls, whom the mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. In 1915-16 there were 64 such schools with 1,799 pupils.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination.

The Middle Schools were eight in number in 1915-16 with 348 boys, of whom 24 were free students. The most important of these are the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nasarpur and the branches of the Hiranand Academy and the Nava Vidyalaya school at Hyderabad.

There are four High Schools in Hyderabad, three for boys and one for girls. Only one is a Government institution. This school originated in an English class opened in 1855 in connection with a vernacular school. In 1858 it grew into a separate school and was constituted a High School in 1864, after the establishment of the Bombay University gave to that term its present significance,

The buildings in which the school is now accommodated are situated on the Jacob Road near the Civil Hospital and comprise the school house proper, containing 14 rooms, the Metharam Hall, the Head Master's quarters and three blocks of a boarding-house with accommodation for 40 pupils. The school building is of uncertain age: the Metharam Hall was added in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 15,976, of which the greater part (Rs. 13,000) was contributed. It was named in honour of Mr. Metharam Gidumal, who was the principal contributor. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master with 12 assistant masters. The number of boys on the roll in March 1916 was 275, 40 of whom were boarders.

This institution was opened in 1888 in a rented building by the late Navalrai Hiranand. Mr. Hiranand Showkram Advani, B.A., under the name of Union Academy, which was changed to Hiranand Academy after his death in 1893, and to Navalrai Hiranand Academy on the death of his brother Navalrai. It was transferred in 1900 to the present buildings near the Post Office on a site measuring 16,272 square yards, which was granted by the Municipality on a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. The total cost of the buildings was about Rs. 77,000 of which Government granted Rs. 3,291. The balance was made up from the Navalrai Hiranand Memorial Fund, the Jacob Memorial Fund and contributions. It contains 24 class and other rooms besides the Jacob Hall and another and is designed to accommodate 800 pupils. There are two separate boarding-houses in rented buildings. In 1916-17 the number of pupils on the rolls were 575, composed of 522 Hindus, 14 Muhammadans and 9 others. The number of boarders was 34.

This was started in January 1897 by Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram Advani in a rented building and was recognized as a high school in 1900. Subsequently the Municipality granted the site measuring 15,933 square yards near the Collector's kacheri at a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. A large and imposing building was erected, but owing to faulty workmanship a large part of it shortly after collapsed and up to the present time (1916) it has not been completely restored. Government have made large contributions towards the building fund. In March 1916 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school was 501, of whom 461 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadans and the remainder of other religions. A small boarding-house is attached to the school.

The Church Mission Society opened a high school in Hyderabad in 1862 on a site near the Government high school. In recent years, however, the school has felt the competition of the other high schools of the town, and it now only teaches up to the third standard.

A Training College was constituted in 1887 at Hyderabad and is housed in a building provided by Government near the Government high school. Its cost of maintenance is defrayed from the provincial revenues. The object of the school is to train masters for the primary schools. An examination is held every



year, and the nature of the appointment obtained is determined by the year in which the student takes the examination. The full course is for three years. A student is bound to serve in his appointment for a period double that which he spent at the college. In 1915-16 there were 172 students, the number of Hindus and Muhammadans being approximately the same.

The Medical School which was started in 1881 is attached to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and is accommodated in the Hospital building, having two class rooms, a laboratory and a library allotted to it. The Civil Surgeon is Superintendent and four Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are the teachers. The course is that of the Bombay University L.C.P.S. and lasts for four years; and at the end of each period of two years the students are examined at Bombay. Those who pass the final examination are eligible for appointment as fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of students on the rolls in 1915-16 was 150. The school is maintained almost entirely out of Provincial revenues, but the local boards make small contributions to it.

This is a Government institution situated on the road from Hyderabad to Gidu Bandar, and is for the training of Tapadars, the lowest grade of officer serving in the Sind Revenue Department. The school is under the control of a Head Master, drawn from the ranks of the Mukhtariars, and the course lasts for eighteen months. An examination is held then, and the successful students are eligible for appointment as tapadars. The students are nominated to the school by the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner in Sind, and in 1915-16 there were 127 on the rolls. The school has been closed for one year.

This was opened at Hyderabad in 1891 for the purpose of providing Female Training teachers for girls' primary schools in Sind, and is maintained by Government. The students are admitted by the Educational Inspector, and a yearly examination is held, for success in which certificates are granted. According to the year in which they pass students are eligible for appointment on Rs. 16, 20 and 25. In 1915 there were 42 students on the rolls.

The one girls' high school alluded to above is at Hyderabad. It was Kundanmal Girls' originally started as a middle school in 1914 by High School. Mr. Kundanmal of Hyderabad, and was converted into a high school in 1916. The buildings are a handsome double storied pile at the bottom of the old postal incline and were erected at a cost of Rs. 78,000: land has also been obtained for a play-ground. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from Government and the Municipality. The number of pupils in 1916 was 158.

The U. E. Z. Mission conducts an Anglo-vernacular school for girls in Hyderabad. In 1915 there were 33 pupils, almost all of whom were Hindus. One teacher is maintained to visit the houses of those pupils who do not go out.



The following list shows the number of newspapers published in Hyderabad in 1914-15, with their approximate circulation and their annual subscription :—

Name	Annual subscription	Circulation
	Rs. s. p.	
"Mansur" .. .. .	3 0 0	500
"Sambit Uthman Parmarink Patrika" .. .. .	1 4 0	200
"(Jot)" "Lax" .. .. .	9 8 0	300
"Satswadi" (Magazine) .. .. .	1 0 0	425
"Sudhar Patrika" .. .. .	0 12 0	250
"Talluk" (Magazine) .. .. .	2 4 0	820
"Health" (Magazine) .. .. .	1 0 0	850
"Hind" .. .. .	1 9 0	300
"Hasta Mit" .. .. .	2 0 0	350
"Vindur Vilas" .. .. .	2 0 0	1,000
"Sant Wasi" .. .. .	10 0 0	750
"The Gaurer" (Magazine) .. .. .	2 0 0	200
"Bharat Wasi" .. .. .	5 0 0	400

No newspaper is published any where else in the district. The number of newspapers is constantly changing, and none of those mentioned above has had a long history. Each newspaper appeals to a limited number of readers only, and there is no single one which exercises any general influence.

There were at the same time eight printing presses in Hyderabad.

There are two public libraries in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad General Library was established in 1872 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and is housed in a building which was originally the travellers' bungalow. When that was superseded by a new one, the old building was handed over to the Municipality for the use of the library. The Municipality keeps it in repair and also aids the library with an annual grant of Rs. 120 and an annual allowance of Rs. 16 for kerosine oil. This and the amount derived from the subscriptions constitutes the income of the library. The number of books is at present about 7,000 and embraces works on all subjects. A reading room is attached to the library.

The Native General Library, now called the Victoria General Library, which is situated on the old Postal Road, was opened in 1888 and has now a good collection of nearly 1,400 books on all subjects, including Smṛiti, Pārsian and Sanskrit works. There is a reading room supplied with periodical literature. The library receives a municipal grant of Rs. 420 a year and an allowance of Rs. 50 for kerosine oil.

## HEALTH

## TABLES XXX A AND B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII

## CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Civil Hospital at Hyderabad is the only one in the district except the Women's Hospital described below. It must have been opened soon after the conquest of Sind, but the earliest mention of it traceable in existing records is in 1858. It shared a building with a Police Hospital and a charitable dispensary. In 1894 the present building was completed at a cost of Rs. 88,173 and accommodation was provided for 60 males and 12 females in seven wards. Since then an upper storey has been added to the building to provide further accommodation and there are now 104 beds. The Civil Surgeon in charge is assisted by a staff of one Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a European nurse and two matrons, besides ward-boys, and menials. The number of patients treated in 1914 and 1915 was:—

	Indoor	Outdoor
1914 .. .. .	2,140	10,438
1915 .. .. .	1,941	8,607

This hospital was opened in 1887 at Hyderabad in connection with the Lady Dufferin Comities of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch. The Female Hospital. building, which contains two wards, was erected at a cost of Rs. 26,419. A fully qualified Lady Doctor is maintained and also an Assistant Lady Doctor. The income of the hospital is derived from grants from public bodies and from the interests on money invested.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum is situated at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and was built in 1871, Sir Cowasji Lunatic Asylum. Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay having given Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. It is the Asylum for the whole of Sind and superseded one which was hitherto in use at Larkana. The cost of the building was Rs. 68,441, and Government paid the balance. It covers over 25 acres and comprises six yards for different classes of lunatics. There is accommodation for 180 males and 20 females. A hospital is attached with room for six. The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is the Superintendent and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him reside on the premises. The Asylum is visited once a month by official visitors.

There are ten dispensaries in the district maintained by municipal and local funds, with some assistance in most cases from Government. Except in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Hyderabad which has an Assistant Surgeon in charge, all are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and attendance is free. There are several dispensaries in Hyderabad City kept by private practitioners.

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. One, in Hyderabad and bearing the name of Mr. Steele, a Veterinary Dispensaries. former Collector of the district, was opened in 1898, but was not provided with a building of its own until 1899, when the

present premises in the Hiraabad quarter of the town were erected at a cost of Rs. 12,054. The other dispensaries are at Hala and Matli. The following figures for the year 1916-17 show the work of the dispensaries and their income and expenditure:—

Place			Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
Hyderabad	..	..	160	2,498
Hala	..	..	83	902
Matli	..	..	..	576
			Income	Expenditure
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	..	..	5,104	5,134 12 11
Hala	..	..	..	1,330 2 4
Matli	..	..	400	545 9 1

The dispensaries are under the control of the District Local Board, which is responsible for financing them. Government make an annual contribution towards their upkeep.



## ADMINISTRATION

## CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME

The Hyderabad District consists of seven talukas as shown below:—

Taluka	Head-quarters	Number of Taluqs	Number of Daks	Limits	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual land revenue
							Rs.
Hala	Hala	12	112	23° 27' and 26° 4' North Latitude. 68° 19' and 68° 49' East Longitude.	311	105,194	2,00,942
Tando Allah- yar.	Tando Allahyar	12	97	23° 9' and 23° 58' North Latitude. 68° 35' and 68° 5' East Longitude.	420	66,239	2,67,122
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	12	66	23° 18' and 24° 27' North Latitude. 66° 20' and 66° 45' East Longitude.	282	149,467	2,96,112
Guni	Tando Muhammad Khan	20	204	23° 36' and 23° 57' North Latitude. 66° 18' and 66° 38' East Longitude.	980	61,362	2,79,900
Dero Mohabat	Rath	14	116	23° 56' and 24° 19' North Latitude. 66° 22' and 66° 19' East Longitude.	408	49,011	1,72,170
Tando Bago	Tando Bago	17	158	24° 32' and 25° 2' North Latitude. 66° 40' and 66° 22' East Longitude.	830	67,076	2,29,800
Badin	Badin	24	171	23° 17' and 24° 45' North Latitude. 66° 42' and 66° 48' East Longitude.	792	93,061	2,08,805

Up to 1912 the district included the five talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Naerat which formed the Naushahro division, the Shahdadpur Taluka which was included in the Hala division and the Digri Taluka which was included in the Tando division. The charge had by that time become too heavy, and it was also necessary to provide a regular administration for the area hitherto in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Consequently the new district of Nawabshah was created, and all these talukas except Digri, which was transferred to Thar and Parkar, were transferred to it. The Hyderabad district, thus reduced, now consists of two divisions.

The first three talukas constitute the Hala division in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector who has his head-quarters at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board.

The talukas of Guni, Dero Mohabat, Tando Bago and Badin form the Tando division and are under an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who passes the hot months of the year either at his official residence in Tando Muhammad Khan or at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board. A proposal has been sanctioned to carve a new taluka out of the Badin and Guni Talukas owing to

their excessive size, to be known as Kario Ganwahr Taluka with head-quarters at the village of that name. The scheme will be put into execution when funds are available.

A Deputy Collector when possible is attached to the two divisions in view of the heaviness of each charge.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Badin (24° 39' North Latitude and 68° 53' East Longitude), the head-quarters of Badin Taluka, had a population of 1,270 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiar's office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Lines, Primary Schools, district bungalow and Munafirkhann. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was abolished in 1878. Badin was founded about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawala and thirty years later was one of the towns destroyed by the Afghan General Madad Khan, who was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of the Kalhoras, to help him against the Talpurs. Abdul Nabi appears to have held out hopes of great spoil, which he was quite unable to satisfy, and so Madad Khan took his own satisfaction, ravaging the whole country without mercy. The author of the *Patchnama* says that every one, high or low, was beaten and plundered "even to the clothes on their persons, to the shoes on their feet and to the mats in their houses." Few of the places which experienced the fury of Madad Khan's horde ever recovered, and Badin has not done so. Among the ruins of the old town are parts of the walls of two mosques, one of which bears the date 632 and the other 987. These dates correspond to 1234 and 1579 A.D. The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of June is attended by 10,000 people and it is estimated that over Rs. 20,000 worth of silk, silverware and miscellaneous goods and camels change hands. Shahbadin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250 years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Firding Shah Pir Bhawan Shah. He is a Hasani Saiyid.

Bhitshah, a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, is made holy to all Sindhis by the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi saint who taught and died there. It bears the date 1167 (1753 A.D.) which is near to the probable date of his death. It is built of burnt bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and 1228 A.H. An annual fair held here in the month of Safar, which lasts for three days, attracts about 5,000 persons. Fancy articles and sundry goods are sold.

Babri in the Guni Taluka, 24 miles from Tapdo Muhammad Khan, is the scene of an annual fair which attracts about 10,000 people and where camels, silverware, silks, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The focus of attraction is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Saiyid of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.).

Hala (new), 25° 49' North Latitude and 68° 28' East Longitude, the head-quarter station of Hala Taluka and a Municipal town, had a population of 5,757 at the census of 1921. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow with a garden attached to it, Mukhtiar's office, Resident Magistrate's Court,



Primary School, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Musafirkhana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of *ansil* (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 500 looms. Both are described in Chapter VIII of the 'A' Volume. The war has entirely closed the European market for the former, whilst the local demand has also fallen off. The Hala pottery is being steadily displaced by that of Sakkar, Namarpur and other places, which is cheaper and lighter though much inferior in quality.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Mukhdum Mir Muhammad under the name of Murtizahad when old Hala, which is situated about a mile and a half to the west of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much veneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are architecturally commonplace. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and superstructure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles: but these last are very inferior to those of the tombs on the Makli Hills at Tatta. The glazing is coarse and easily scales off. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdum Nuh, a saint who is said to have died at the age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the late date of the present tomb A.H. 1295 or A.D. 1790. A long inscription says that the builder of it was Pir Muhammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was finished off by Mir Fatch Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expense of Fatch Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222, by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of *Zulhid* attracts between two and three thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the west of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fatch Ali Khan, the man by whom the Kalhoras were finally expelled and the rule of the Talpurs established. The tomb is like those at Hala. The Mir died in 1802, but the tomb bears the date A.H. 1210, which corresponds to A.D. 1794: so he built it, according to the common custom, during his life-time. New Khudabad, as the Persian historians call it to distinguish it from old Khudabad near Dadu, was founded about 1188 A.H. (i.e., 1774 A.D.) in the reign of Muhammad Sarafraz Kalhora. The Mirs, or Talpurs, took up their residence there soon after Mir Bijar's return from Mecca, but in 1204 A.H. (i.e., 1789 A.D.) Mir Fatch Ali Khan moved from Khudabad to Hyderabad. Khudabad was still in 1814 according to Thornton a large town. Later its ruins covered an area of two square miles.

Hyderabad (situated in 25° 23' North Latitude, 68° 25' East Longitude) was before the British conquest the capital of Sind, being the city of the Shahdulpur family of Talpurs, to whom the other families looked up. Hyderabad

had no authority over Khairpur and Mirpur, but was *primus inter pares*. The day after the battle of Miani Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, and when he was appointed Governor of Sind he made it his headquarters for a short time, but soon removed to Karachi. Hyderabad has since been the head-quarters of a civil district. It is also the second military station in the Karachi Brigade, having normally two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, an ammunition column, two companies of British infantry and an Indian infantry regiment. The city contained a population of 81,838 at the census of 1921, which was classified as follows:—

Hindus	..	..	..	55,176
Mahomedans	..	..	..	25,284
Christians	..	..	..	1,086
Jains	..	..	..	19
Zoroastrians	..	..	..	53
Jews	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	270

There is little doubt that Hyderabad occupies the site of Nirun, the fort to which the Arab conqueror, Muhammad Kasim, marched after taking Debal, which opened its gates to him and in which he built a mosque on the site of the heathen temple of Budh. Elliot disputes this and is inclined to identify Hyderabad with Mamura, because Nirun was on the west of the Indus. He was evidently not aware that the Indus at that period flowed far to the east of its present channel. Nirun disappeared for a long time, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Indus suddenly abandoned its course past the then flourishing town of Namarpur and turning westward passed round the Ganja Talhar hills, while the Fuleli, leaving the main stream a few miles above them, enclosed them on the eastern side and at once made the site one of the most eligible in all Sind for a large fortified town. Ghulam Shah Kalliana, on the lookout for a more central capital than Khairabad or Tatta, saw the advantage of the situation and founded the city of Hyderabad in the year 1768 A.D. Khairabad, his old capital near Dadu, was burnt and destroyed in 1781. An account of it will be found in the Gazetteer of Larkana District. Ghulam Shah died and was buried at Hyderabad.

In 1836 the following description of the town and fort of Hyderabad was written, and the old Gazetteer published in 1876 states that it was still applicable then

"The hill on which Hyderabad stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Fuleli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth; and between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of the Fuleli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides the hill of Hyderabad presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side of 25 feet perpendicular



height, the houses of the town being built *clies* upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plain. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 500 yards and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situated the citadel of Hyderabad, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brick-work of the outer wall. This wall, reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it, and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which from the level of the surface of the plateau reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attribute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plain, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch, which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situated in front of the principal entrance into the fort, and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow crooked lanes. The bungalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their *durbars*, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidan or open squares, for the purpose of exercise or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bungalows in which the *Mirs* reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sind live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting, an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Hyderabad has a very regular form and a result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area



gave the following dimensions :—Length from the bridge over the ditch of citadel to the north extremity of the town 1,161 yards; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and, though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west." Doctor Heddle, the writer of this description, added that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by the banias and the more menial attendants on the court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort, resided in some of the small hamlets situated mostly on the banks of the Fulleh, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mirs. To the Doctor's description of the fort the old Gazetteer made the following additions :—"It is in area about 36 acres and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the ex-Mirs and has still a room called the painted chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjitsing, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Hyderabad were built the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down and the space left by them cleared for the erection of new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1862 the arsenal was finally removed from Karnahi and established in Hyderabad. In the magazine compound in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battle of Mianee and Dubba."

This account seems worth preserving, because most of the buildings mentioned in it are no more. In April 1906 the **Explosion in the Fort** arsenal was the cause of their utter destruction. The round tower and the painted chamber were alone left, though the latter was considerably damaged. The first intimation of the impending disaster was an explosion in the magazine on April 7th, attributed to the spontaneous combustion of a box of cordite, which blew down the end walls and cracked the roof of the magazine. A sergeant who was in charge dashed water on some other boxes which had caught fire, and the rest of the day was spent in removing about sixty tons of ammunition to the polygon building, which was in other part of the fort. As it seemed dangerous to proceed with this work the remaining ammunition was flooded and all seemed safe. But on the 15th idem another box of the cordite exploded in the polygon building and set it on fire. As it soon became apparent that to attempt to put out this fire would be a very perilous task, every one was cleared out of the fort and the inhabitants of the surrounding buildings were warned to vacate at once, which most of them did in haste. But the notice was too short. At 8-30 a terrific explosion shook the town, blew in the doors and windows of the Collector's kacheri and bungalow, the railway station, the Hiranand Academy and

many other buildings, and reduced the houses and shops in the immediate vicinity to heaps of wreckage. At the same time tons of bricks and stones were hurled in all directions, killing eight persons on the spot and wounding a large number. The ammunition that still remained in the fort was removed and thrown into the river as soon as this could be done, and so all further danger averted. It is computed that damage to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees was done. The magazine has since been removed from the fort, and the fort itself has been handed over to the civil authorities.

As stated above, the British troops were at first quartered in the fort; but from 1851 to 1856 extensive and substantial barracks were built to the north and west of the town.

**Cantonment** South of them, on a singularly bleak and stony hill, the bungalows of the officers rose by degrees and the Church of St. Thomas was built. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Frere (then Commissioner in Sind) in 1856, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay in 1860. It is in the early English style of red brick and Hyderabad stone and is 118 feet in length by 58 in breadth, with a tower 76 feet high to the top of the belfry. It has seats for 475. It has a number of memorial windows, of which one, the east window, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and men who fell at the battles of Miani and Duba, as stated in a brass plate in the sanctuary. Another commemorates the officers and men of the 28th regiment who died from the effects of the climate of 1848. Among other memorials are the colours of the second (now the 129th) Baluchis, raised at Hyderabad in 1846.

At the end of the cantonment, at the edge of the slope leading down to the town, stands the Collector's kacheri. The

**The kacheri.** old building which was singularly unlovely in appearance was totally destroyed by fire in November 1906. The new building which was completed in 1912 is a most imposing pile and with the exception of the New Customs House and the Port Trust Office in Karachi, is the handsomest public office in the Province. It is double storeyed and is built of red brick with which is combined dressed Jungshahi stone. The 'jali' work of Jodhpur stone is most effective and the whole is set off with a fine stone parapet. Besides the revenue office of the district, the Sessions Court and the offices of the District and Assistant Judge are accommodated, and on the first floor is a large durbar hall, access to which is obtained by two stone staircases from the main porch below. The cost of the building was Rs. 2,80,000.

The interior of the town on either side of the main bazar is full of narrow lanes which are made all the darker by the many storeyed houses on either side of them. The town has expanded in every possible direction in order to accommodate the increase of population. The main expansion has been in the direction of the prison and the Fidehi Canal. Of the public buildings the schools and hospitals have been described in preceding chapters. The Holmsted Hall just outside the fort may be regarded as the town hall of Hyderabad.



It was erected in 1905 to commemorate the services of Dr. Holmsted, who was Civil Surgeon from 1868 to 1884, and consists of a large hall with verandahs all round and a balcony at one end.

In 1914 the Municipality erected a new market at the end of the old town and at the beginning of the Hiraabad quarter at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000. It is known as the Navalral market after a distinguished citizen of the town, and besides the market proper it contains a large clock tower. Another Municipal market is one in Mian Fakir jo pir, built in 1908.

Two large musafirkhana are of recent date, one close to the railway station and known as the Wasional musafirkhana and the other near the Civil Hospital and designed for the use of the hospital patients. It contains separate accommodation for Hindus and Muhammedana.

The Anglican Church has been described above. Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Mission Church is of particular interest. The old cemetery which is now closed contains the following three monuments which are kept in repair by Government as being of historical interest:—

1. To the memory of 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 47 privates, 11 women and 31 children of the 86th regiment who died between 13th March and 31st August 1844.

2. To the memory of 8 sergeants, 13 corporals, 216 privates, 20 women and 34 children of the 78th Highlanders who died in January and February 1844.

3. To the memory of Charles Carling, Deputy Collector. The last was erected by Sir Charles Napier.

A curious relic of the past is to be seen in an enclosure just outside the fort, a grave 40½ feet in length, which is said to contain the remains of Asabi or Nau Gaz Pir (the nine yard saint) who stood that height.

Hyderabad has two public gardens, both maintained by the Municipality. The one which was originally a Local Fund garden called Patton's garden, but was transferred to the Municipality, is situated in the vicinity of the station. The other is one of the Government gardens which were started in all the large towns by or under Sir Charles Napier, primarily for the purpose of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. It is situated on the Gidu Bandar road and occupies an area of about 200 acres. These gardens were managed by Major Blenkins, Assistant Commissary General whose report in the year 1847 states that the Hyderabad garden had recently been much neglected but contained a "fine black alluvial soil" and, with care, ought to produce anything. The accounts for the half of that year ending with August show a profit of Rs. 311. Afterwards under Colonel Dunsterville and other Collectors the garden was greatly improved and stocked with vines and peach, mango, apple, guava, orange, pummalo, citron, lime, fig, mulberry and plantain trees. It is still flourishing.



Opposite the garden on the same road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden.

The municipal water works were opened for the supply of the cantonment in 1878 and of the city in 1880. They were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. The water is drawn from the Indus by a pair of steam pumps set up on the bank of the river at Gidu Bandar and discharged into two settling tanks each capable of containing 1,310,400 gallons, of which 1,117,000 gallons are available for use. The supply is drawn from each tank alternately after the contents have settled. The water flows from these tanks by gravitation through a closed masonry conduit to a reservoir situated near the west wall of the fort about four miles distant from the intake. From this reservoir, which can contain 805,700 gallons, the water is raised by a pair of steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the fort, which has a capacity of 705,600 gallons and is at a higher level than the streets of the city and cantonment. This reservoir fortunately escaped destruction when the magazine exploded in 1905. The above was the capacity of the water works upto 1909, when a revised project was prepared and has now been carried through at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees. The following additions and improvements have been carried out:—

- (1) Additional pumping engine at Gidu Bandar with a new engine house.
- (2) Construction of four additional earthen settling tanks at Gidu Bandar.
- (3) Widening of the conduit from Gidu Bandar.
- (4) Roofing of Shah Kadam tank.
- (5) Lining of the fort reservoir.
- (6) High service reservoir on the fort tower.
- (7) Construction of five new mains with branches.

The improvement in the supply has naturally been considerable and there are now 15,000 connections where fifteen years ago there were only 400. The rates charged are Rs. 95 per annum for a one-inch pipe and Rs. 54 for a three-quarter inch pipe and Rs. 24 for a half-inch pipe. Persons who only use the public connection pay a graduated rate according to their incomes. The cantonment is supplied by a reservoir of its own, which takes its supply from the fort reservoir.

Apart from the fort the only objects of historical interest in Hyderabad are the tombs of the Mirs. They are at the northern extremity of the ridge on which the town is built.

They form two groups of which Sir R. Burton remarks: "One glance tells you that those to the north are fine old works whilst the southern are modern and miserable imitations." The former were raised by the Talukars, the latter by the Talpurs who had ejected them from Sind.

Under Talpur rule it is not therefore surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The finest tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, has suffered irreparably by the falling in of its great dome about 25 years ago. The following description of it as it was in 1877, by Sir Richard Burton, is worth quoting :—

"We will begin with the best of the series that dating from A.D. 1768 and covering the saintly founder of Hyderabad, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Like the Makkai tomb this is girt by a mud fort, the work of the Talpurs. You enter and find a large enclosure covered with the detritus of ruined graves. A platform of white marble surrounded by balustrades of carved sandstone supports the quadrangular edifice, which has a raised facade to the east: it supports a central main dome, resting upon a polygonal drum, and there is a domelet at each corner. All the exterior was covered with the finest kasi or porcellained tiles; but nothing has been required for forty years and now perhaps it is too late; the casing bulges from the walls and in places strews the pavement. The dark interior is remarkable chiefly for the tomb of Jaypur marble, which the Rajput artists seem to handle like wax: the flutings of the open work are delicate in the extreme and the general effect is a lacery of stone. The walls bear many inscriptions, amongst which we read :—

Ghulam Shah-i-Din, Khusrav-i-Daran, i.e., Ghulam (the slave), King of the faith and Chosen of the age. And we see on the archway among other verses :—

The king of the world, Ghulam Shah.

Before him the firmament kissed the earth.

The falling of the dome did much damage to the white marble tomb and smashed its perforated railing, and the bulging and falling of the tiles mentioned by Burton has continued. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came to Sind in 1903 he visited the tombs and made a memorandum on the spot that this tomb should be restored. A tomb adjoining this, not so fine but in much better preservation, is described in the old Gazetteer as that of Sarafraz Khan, the son and successor of Ghulam Shah, which is a mistake. It is that of Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who was killed in battle against the Talpurs. Sarafraz, who had to flee from Sind after the murder of his Talpur ministers Baharam and Bijar, is not likely to have had an honourable burial at Hyderabad; but there is a mean tomb ascribed to him half a mile south in a hollow, which the Kalhora Fakirs keep in repair.

The other group of tombs belongs to the Talpurs and most of them have been built since the British conquest. From an architectural point of view they are conspicuously inferior to those of the Kalhoras. They are kept in repair by the family. The oldest of them is that attributed to Mir Karam Ali, one of the original "Char Yar," and said to have been built about 1812. Mir Karam Ali did not die till 1828, but it was customary for a man to build his own tomb. Another commemorates, whether or not it entombs, Mirad Ali, another of the four friends, his sons Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and his grandson Shahdad Khan. The last two were concerned in Miani and were prisoners at the date assigned



for the building of this tomb, 1847 A.D., but it may have been erected over the grave of Murad Ali by the female members of the family who did not go into exile.

All the tombs are now protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

To the left of the road as Hyderabad is approached from Mir Jo Tando, an old fortification on a detached hill arrests attention. It is said to have been built by the Kalhoras and as a mere appendage to Hyderabad would be uninteresting; but it contains a gaudy shrine with a lattice work of blue tiles, which commands a degree of veneration out of proportion to anything that is known of Shah Makkai, the saint whose name it bears. Sir R. Burton says that he was a native of Mecca and came to Sind about 1200 A. D., but does not quote his authority, which may have been one of the fakir custodians of the shrine.

About three miles south of Hyderabad is a site of the Residency or "Entrenched Camp" where Major Outram and Captain Conway made the memorable stand against 8,000 Baluchis (see the 'A' Volume, page 128). Forty years ago when Sir R. Burton wrote it had already become "a dismal ruin with nothing standing but a shell of inner hall." On which he remarks: "The outer wall, which, loop-holed and banquetted, had driven off the host of Baluch swordsmen headed by Mir Shahdad; is level with the onion-growing ground and the whole compound has become a neglected grove of sombre balaals. Surely it would be well, even at the expense of a few rupees, to keep up a place to which so many and such mighty memories cling." This neglect has to some extent been repaired by the erection of a pillar on the site bearing the following inscription:—

"This pillar marks the site of the British Residency which on the 15th February 1843 was defended by Major Outram with his escort consisting of the light company of the 22nd Regiment against the force of 8,000 Baluchis fighting for the Amirs of Sind."

Matiari (25° 36' North Latitude and 68° 29' East Longitude), a town in the Hala Taluka about 17 miles north of Hyderabad, derives its importance from being the seat of the Matiari Saiyids (see the article on 'population' above). This has no doubt helped to bring together its population of 4,638 souls, among whom Saiyids and Sheikhhs predominate. There are, however, a good many Memons also and the place has a considerable trade, which is furthered by the fairs annually held at the tombs of Pir Hashim Shah and Pir Rukun Shah, built in the years 1762 and 1765 A.D. respectively. There is also a Jama Masjid built in 1803. None of these buildings has any architectural merit. Matiari is a municipal town. The nearest railway station is Allahdino Sand on the Hyderabad-Rohri line.

Matli (25° 2' North Latitude and 68° 42' East Longitude), the headquarters of Dem Mohabat Taluka, had a population of 2,544 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the left bank of the Fuleli Canal, which has at this point a bridge leading to



Matli Station on the Hyderabad-Badin Railway on the opposite bank. The Government buildings in the town are the Mukhtiyar's office, Police Station, District Bungalow, school, Resident Magistrate's office, post office, and dharasala. Apart from being the taluka headquarters, it is a place of no importance.

Miani (often written Meeran), the site of the battle of 1843 (see 'A' Volume, page 129), is about six miles north-east of  
 Miani. Hyderabad. It owes its name probably to some temporary settlement of *Mianis* (fishermen) which was there at the time of the battle. In 1889 a big loop of the old Fuleli was excised, shortening the canal by two miles. This produces a confusing effect upon the topography, for the abandoned portion of the canal, which was the centre of the battlefield, is now silted up nearly to the level of the surrounding country, and the monument which stood on its west bank is half a mile to the east of the present Fuleli. The monument which has been described as a "mean and ugly obelisk" is enclosed in an iron railing and is inscribed with the names of the officers and the number of the rank and file who fell in the battle.

Nasarpur is an old town in the taluka of Tando Allahyar about three miles from Khemano Station on the Jodhpur  
 Nasarpur. Railway, and had a population of 4,165 at the census of 1921. The legend of Brahmanabad attributes the founding of it to those who were wise and saved their lives by listening to the voice of the Pir who warned that city of its impending destruction. There are other stories differing both as to date and founder. The only certainty is that Nasarpur is an ancient town which held a very prominent position in eastern Sind until the Indus suddenly deserted it about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mirza Shah Hussain Arghun chose it for the ceremony of his coronation. Like other towns that were great once, it is celebrated for its weavers. The weaving of *susi*, *khes* and *agath* employs 400 looms still. Glazed pottery is also made.

The town has revived a little in recent years and has a Municipality.

There are some tombs which are said to be nearly two centuries old, and bring together a crowd of Mussalmans to an annual fair.

Sadaran-jo-thul (Sadaran's column) is a tower of mud and brickwork, situated two miles from Saidpur in Quni Taluka at  
 Sadaran-jo-thul. the southern extremity of the Ganja Takar hills, and may be described here as a type of many. Sir R. Burton's description is the best available: "We pass the night on a plain close to the spot where the Fuleli falls into the Goomee river. This, to judge from the many miles covered with broken bricks and the ruined foundations of large buildings, was once the site of a flourishing city, doomed like many of its fellows to display 'the havoc of the East'. As usual in Sind, a domed tomb or two, converted into pigeon houses, are the only melancholy survivors of former magnificence.

"The locale, is not without interest. Sudderan's column—it does not remind you of Trajan's or Nelson's—is the resort of Hindu pilgrims who flock here every year in the dark half of the month Waisakh. At

that time many of the devotees shave their heads, and the whole body, male and female, first perform *pradakshina*, or circumambulation with the right side always presented to the object circumambulated, thrice round the column, in honour of it; and then each person casts seven cloths or brickbats at the neighbouring tomb, accompanying the action with remarks the reverse of complimentary to the memory of the deceased.

"The pillar unconnected with some romance is a puzzle. It is a truncated cone of the mud used in Sindhi buildings, about 46 feet high and 71 in circumference at the base. It stands upon the mound of the same material, and the whole covers a natural platform of limestone rock. Easily climbing to the top of one of the wide clefts which rain has dug in the side of the tumulus, I found a shaft sunk perpendicularly down to the foundation. Below the base was another cut, into which I penetrated despite the fiends and dragons, the cobras and scorpions, with which my friends, the natives, peopled it. It was about 7 or 8 feet in length and led nowhere. These I afterwards heard were the work of Ghulam Ali Talpur, who, suspecting, as an Oriental always does, that treasure was to be found in, under or somewhere about the mysterious erection, took the most energetic steps to discover it and to no purpose. Saddaran's pillar cannot be ancient, unless at least it is indebted for preservation to the active hand of the devotee: the very dew would melt it away in the course of a century. Similar remains are not uncommon in this part of Sind; all of them pegs for tradition and possibly at some future time, material for archaeological discussion."

Burton tells the popular story of this particular tower, which is briefly that Sadaran, the son of Raja Ram, had the misfortune unwittingly to captivate the heart of his young step-mother. As he fled followed by the infuriated Raja and a band of armed men, the earth swallowed him up and a pillar grew up on the spot where he had disappeared. The penitent king died of a broken heart and was buried in the adjoining tomb, to be pelted and abused by many generations of pilgrims.

Subsequent excavations have been made by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey at this spot, and the following account of them is quoted from the progress report of the year 1915:—

"I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one, I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the stupa. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98 feet and the smaller 76 feet long. This was rather surprising because the plinths of all the stupas I have known are either round or square and never oblong. Traces of the moon stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the stupa faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10 feet and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too dilapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the



debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr. Cousens at Mirpur Khas. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur Khas stupa. But the basement of the Tando Muhammad Khan stupa, which is well preserved, has no such strong course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used."

**Tando Allahyar** (25° 27' North Latitude and 68° 46' East Longitude) is the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name.

**Tando Allahyar.** It is a municipal town and had a population of 5,975 at the census of 1921, the majority being Hindus. Besides the Mukhtarkar's office, the district bungalow and police lines are within the fort, and outside of it are the post and telegraph office, dispensary, school and musafirkhana. Tando Allahyar is a station on the Jodhpur Railway. This town, which is said to have been founded by Allahyar, a son of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in 1790, was a residence of a branch of the Talpur family and lying on the highway between Umarkot and Hyderabad, soon became an important place. Silk weavers and ivory workers and other artisans were attracted to it and it also developed a large trade, but this declined in time. It still has a name for coloured cloths, silk, and ivory work. A temple of Ramdev attracts about 4,000 people to an annual fair in the month of Bado (about September) at which a good deal of business is done in miscellaneous goods and fancy articles.

**Tando Bago** (24° 47' North Latitude and 69° 1' East Longitude) is the head-quarters of Tando Bago Taluka and had a

**Tando Bago.** population of 1,860 at the census of 1921. It is twelve miles from Talhar, a railway station on the Hyderabad-Badin Line. It contains the Mukhtarkar's office, district bungalow, school, post office, dharamsala, police station and dispensary. It had a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. The town is said to have been founded by Bago Khan Talpur about 180 years ago, and is still the residence of Mir Muhammad Khan *sealed* Mir Wali-Muhammad Khan, a lineal descendant of the founder. The population, which is very mixed, has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last forty years.

This village, some three miles from Mulan in the Hyderabad Taluka and 15 miles from Hyderabad, was built by Fazal

**Tando Fazal.** Muhammad Khan Talpur when Mir Ghulam Ali Khan gave him a Jagir in that part of the country, and his descendants are still zamindars of the place. It has in its vicinity some striking ruins, the most remarkable being a *maui* or storeyed house of which one wall, almost intact, rises to a sheer height of 40 feet. These are the remains of the town of Hingorani, the former seat of a family of powerful Saiyids, which was among the places wrecked by the Afghan Sarilar Madad Khan in or about 1775.

**Tando Muhammad Khan** (25° 8' North Latitude and 68° 35' East Longitude), the head-quarters of the Gani Taluka,

**Tando Muhammad Khan.** is a municipal town and had a population of 3,995



at the census of 1921. It is situated on the right bank of the Fuleli Canal and has a railway station on the Badin branch of the North-Western Railway from Hyderabad. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, with a fine garden, a Mukhtiar's office, Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, municipal primary and Anglo-vernacular schools, police lines, mamsirkhana and a post and telegraph office. The town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mir Fatch Ali Khan's rule by Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shahwani, whose lineal descendant, Mir Muhammad Khan, still resides there. He is a Jagirdar of the four great Talpur families. The town was thus described by Lieutenant (Sir Henry) Pottinger, who saw it in 1809: "Muhammad Khan's Tanda is a large and flourishing fortified town, the residence of Mir Sultan Ali, a relation of the reigning Amirs. He holds several fine districts and his capital is the rendezvous of all the northern merchants, who bring horses yearly to the market of India. His revenues are now (1813) from four to five lakhs of rupees annually, and his territory is in so rapid a state of improvement that if he continues unbiassed and unmolested by the intrigues of the other princes, he may soon except to double them." A fair is held annually at Tando Muhammad Khan in honour of one of the Matari Salyids, Nazer Muhammad Shah, who was credited with miraculous powers and died there in 1895.

Uderolal, a small village in Hala Taluka, about five miles from Uderolal Railway Station, appears to be the most sacred of the many shrines of the river god who under various names—Uderolal, Dubalilal, Amarlal, Zinda Pir, Darya Shah, etc.—is worshipped throughout Sind and the Punjab. According to the legend (see 'A' Volume, page 165) it was here that he left the world by disappearing into the ground. A dispute arose between his Mussalman and Hindu followers as to the manner in which he should be commemorated; so he reappeared and told them to do it in both ways. Accordingly the Shiikhs built a domed tomb and the Hindus a small temple for the *jot* or sacred light. More recently disputes have arisen for possession of the keys of the enclosing fort. The Shiikhs held them first, then the Hindu *dom* in charge of the *jot* got possession of them by arrangement, and attempts to dislodge him by a suit in the civil court have failed. The revenues of the *jot* go to the Hindus and those of the tomb to the Mussalmans. They must be considerable, for the annual fair, which is held at Chetichand, brings together 50,000 people. The business done in camels, *suni* cloth, provisions and goods of all sorts is estimated at two and half lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is built in the usual style of Mussalman tombs of burnt bricks on a stone foundation and floored with glazed tiles. The Mussalmans call it the tomb of Sheikh Tahir, but the inscription on it betrays its hybrid character. It runs: "This building was erected under the orders and superintendence of Bedarang, son of Shamdas Thakur, in 1044 Hijra (i.e., 1634 A.D.) in the month of Rabi-ul-sani." In the year 1855, a Hindu of Tando Adam, Seth Kahlmal Bachmal, raised a subscription of, it is said, a lakh of rupees and spent this amount in repairing it.

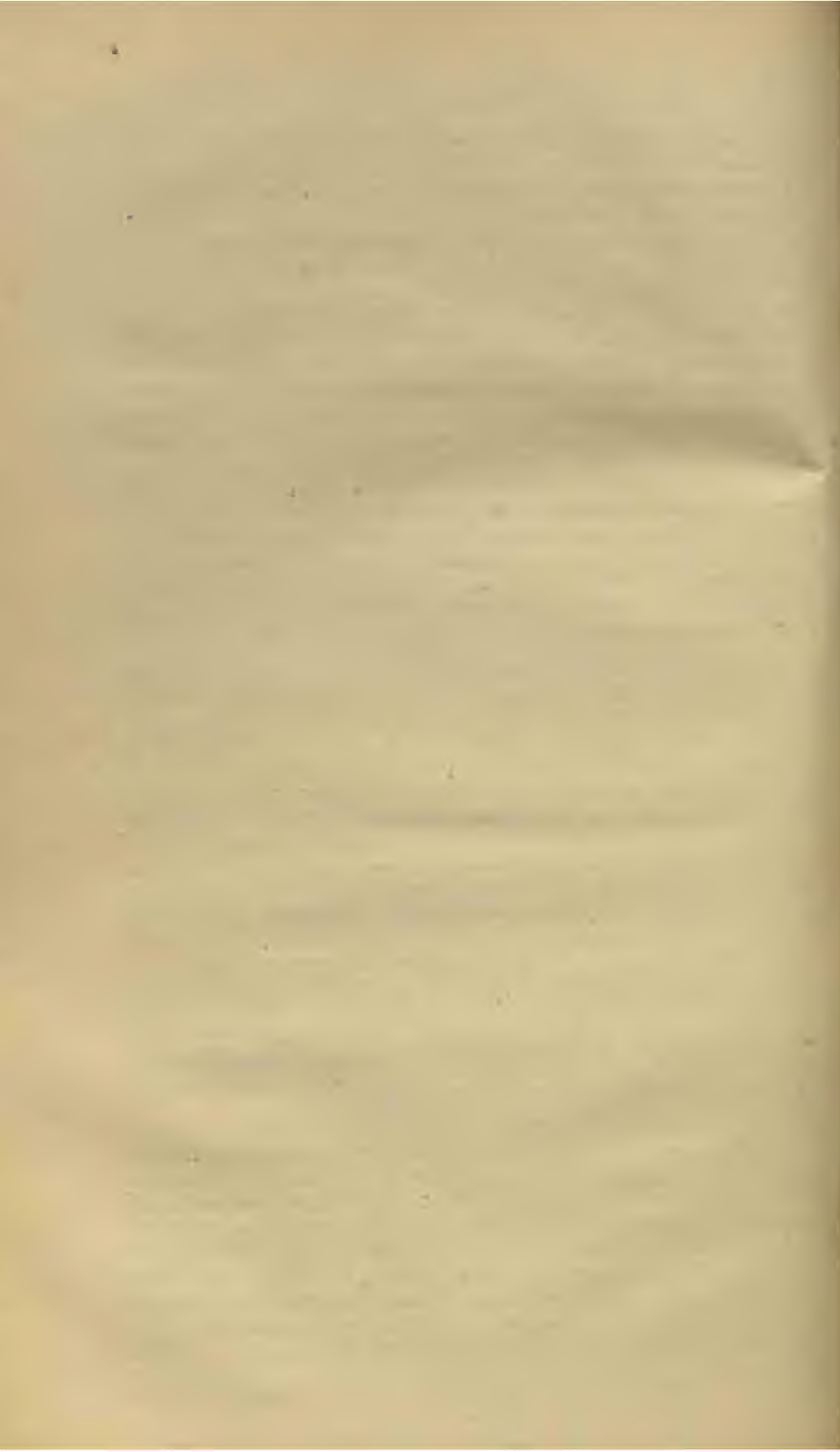


TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Badli	792	—	100	85,680	45,140	40,540	..
Gum	997	1	182	82,478	45,280	37,198	1,228
Dero Mohbat	498	—	112	40,238	21,224	19,014	..
Tando Bago	660	—	124	65,032	35,000	30,032	..
Hydrabad	854	1	78	181,378	95,054	86,324	81,308
Hals	911	2	107	95,377	52,584	42,793	10,000
Tando Allahyar	598	2	97	64,211	30,804	33,407	10,140
Total	4,412	6	826	572,190	302,644	269,546	107,348

Taluka.	Population in 1921—total.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Badli	81,540	13,940	103	85,680	45,140	40,540
Gum	82,252	10,286	88	91,266	47,664	43,602
Dero Mohbat	40,238	8,023	51	44,042	23,643	20,399
Tando Bago	65,032	12,180	55	67,878	37,642	30,236
Hydrabad	60,523	27,109	204	248,427	122,311	126,116
Hals	65,182	18,146	137	103,337	54,254	49,083
Tando Allahyar	44,071	11,023	91	66,509	33,258	33,251
Total	403,954	110,223	130	612,839	308,799	304,040



TABLE II—  
Part A—By months

Month.	Rain					
	Normal amount.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 29	..	..	..	..	..
February	0 00	..	..	0 34	..	..
March	0 15	..	..	..	0 00	..
April	0 16	..	0 00	..	..	..
May	0 12	..	..	0 10	..	..
June	0 45	2 2	..	..	..	..
July	2 62	0 44	3 72	2 27	..	..
August	3 00	0 62	0 52	..	..	3 41
September	0 50	..	0 17	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0 10	..	..	..	..	..
December	0 5	..	..	..	..	0 00
Total	7 00	3 00	10 74	3 71	0 30	1 00

\*A average for over 30 years.

Part B—By

Hyderabad	..	5 57	2 60	10 74	3 71	0 40	4 8
Maho	..	5 54	2 51	13 92	2 25	1 47	7 10
Tamir Alahyar	..	5 06	2 62	10 00	3 29	0 13	0 00
Rawl	..	7 17	2 60	16 00	3 6	0 12	4 20
Tamir Bago	..	5 07	2 00	11 40	7 10	0 8	14 53
Badin	..	10 11	4 22	15 94	2 02	0 29	15 20
Lower Mithank	..	5 04	4 57	12 00	2 5	0 45	11 25

## RAINFALL.

*at Hyderabad*

in

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. m.	In. m.	In. m.	In. m.	In. m.	In. m.	In. m.	In. m.
0 30	.....	..	0 18	0 02	.....	.....	0 15
..	.....	..	0 10	0 09	2 8	1 22	.....
..	.....	0 75	0 00	.....	0 74	0 47	.....
..	.....	..	..	0 03	.....	.....	.....
0 07	0 34	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	2 47	..	..	.....	0 80	2 15	.....
0 07	0 88	4 04	0 30	0 25	2 25	.....	10 84
..	4 03	..	..	.....	1 00	2 22	4 47
..	5 27	0 8	..	0 20	0 24	.....	.....
..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 30	.....	..	..	0 4	.....	.....	.....
1 08	14 08	5 35	1 48	2 33	7 74	6 17	18 00

*Talukas.*

1 08	14 08	5 35	1 48	2 33	7 74	6 17	18 00
1 7	12 2	4 8	1 9	4 00	7 11	0 11	10 72
1 00	8 97	5 00	1 05	2 17	.....	7 00	25 0
4 0	14 35	1 37	2 45	1 17	0 40	2 10	10 77
1 02	15 1	4 28	2 00	3 05	0 10	14 35	10 1
4 28	12 47	4 2	2 24	4 1	0 08	10 00	21 33
7 21	10 2	8 40	2 11	2 24	7 12	10 0	19 10

TABLE II—  
Part A—By month

Month.	Rain					
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 11	0 7	0 5	0 00	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	0 24	0 80
March	—	—	0 00	—	0 0	0 11
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	0 0
June	—	0 18	—	—	0 8	1 8
July	5 51	8 5	—	1 74	10 21	1 14
August	0 02	1 02	—	2 34	—	—
September	0 17	—	—	—	—	0 7
October	—	—	—	—	—	0 15
November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0 00	10 20	0 00	0 20	14 72	4 0

Part B—By

Dipchikot	0 02	10 23	2 65	2 20	14 72	4 0
Maha	8 3	10 70	4 64	7 66	14 00	2 66
Tanda Allahyar	2 24	11 00	2 40	2 42	22 00	2 10
Qand	5 10	10 00	2 10	1 1	12 0	4 10
Tanda Dagar	10 70	0 00	2 07	7 00	20 10	0 07
Bafra	12 7	14 00	2 3	0 0	10 2	0 00
Tanda Shidhan	7 30	14 00	1 00	5 34	22 10	4 40



RAINFALL.—*contd.*  
at Hyderabad.

*in inches.*

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.	In. obs.
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 0	0 0
0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 25	0 0	0 11
0 15	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 4	0 0	0 25	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	0 12
0 0	0 0	1 00	0 0	0 0	0 87	0 0	0 0
0 2	0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 37	1 84	0 0	0 0	5 59	0 0	2 82	0 32
0 0	0 50	1 34	0 87	0 10	0 50	2 85	2 0
0 44	1 80	2 1	0 29	0 0	0 0	1 20	0 0
0 0	0 41	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 25	0 0	0 0	0 28	0 0
1 1	11 10	0 3	1 06	7 61	1 75	12 76	2 46

Talukas.

1 3	11 10	9 4	1 66	7 61	1 75	12 76	2 46
2 29	12 99	10 27	2 84	1 86	1 52	9 14	5 12
0 37	9 42	11 28	1 11	4 63	2 14	10 29	5 11
3 34	12 45	14 12	2 87	9 88	2 59	9 82	5 18
8 34	16 20	16 44	1 3	14 44	2 28	8 14	1 75
5 88	21 22	18 6	1 3	12 31	1 42	9 9	1 40
1 17	12 75	11 29	2 99	10 95	2 32	8 97	1 55

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.  
(At Hyderabad.)

Year.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.*	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1816	70·8	32·0	106·0	75·2	99·0	81·4	81·4	55·4
1817	71·4	32·2	103·0	76·0	100·4	82·0	84·7	56·0
1818	72·4	40·8	102·0	76·2	98·0	80·2	85·0	50·4
1819	73·0	35·2	106·2	79·4	98·0	81·2	87·2	50·4
1820	70·0	35·2	105·4	72·4	90·2	83·0	80·0	52·
1821	77·0	30·2	107·4	78·0	99·6	82·4	84·7	48·2
1822	74·0	31·2	106·0	77·4	101·7	83·0	80·6	50·2

\* Maximum means the mean maximum for the month and minimum mean minimum and the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in the month respectively.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1882.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1901.	1921.
Hale	4,090	5,007	5,058	4,860	5,605	5,757	2,230	2,122	2,448
Hyderabad	44,008	44,153	45,048	49,378	75,365	81,870	23,365	73,270	80,300
Maharaj	4,900	5,034	5,415	5,068	5,187	5,539	2,868	2,560	2,800
Nasirpur	3,160	3,206	3,914	4,011	4,245	4,165	1,379	1,821	1,800
Tando Allahyar	3,012	4,170	4,308	4,324	4,597	5,075	2,040	2,321	2,500
Tando Mahmood Khan	2,410	3,294	4,120	4,622	4,970	5,225	1,407	1,755	2,020
Total	67,582	87,814	91,869	94,141	101,890	107,586	33,960	33,585	35,568

Town.	Males—males.			Females.					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Hale	2,030	3,148	3,603	1,810	1,445	2,400	2,357	2,708	2,890
Hyderabad	27,278	31,680	40,385	10,522	22,300	27,411	27,108	34,070	35,600
Maharaj	2,838	3,303	2,454	2,314	2,490	2,891	2,250	2,112	2,184
Nasirpur	2,591	2,150	2,004	1,329	1,560	1,900	2,219	2,180	2,077
Tando Allahyar	2,003	2,552	2,508	1,201	1,610	1,927	2,021	1,901	2,107
Tando Mahmood Khan	2,391	2,463	2,871	1,590	1,220	1,800	2,244	2,327	2,500
Total	30,229	35,256	50,080	34,573	52,245	78,188	44,212	49,241	57,188

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Other.	Number of persons.	
						Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Bach	15,358	46,002	..	..	..	1,444	41
Dand Madhwa	8,246	31,068	..	..	..	332	16
Gunt	10,647	71,607	..	4	1	1,544	44
Tandla Baga	13,470	47,521	..	..	..	1,168	28
Tandla Alahywar	14,311	50,801	..	3	..	2,136	402
Hyderabad	40,820	60,134	19	1,047	626	22,328	3,740
Bach	20,000	74,610	65	..	..	3,335	110
Total	100,211	311,776	84	1,051	627	31,006	4,071

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.							District Total.
	Bach.	Gunt.	Dand Madhwa.	Tandla Baga.	Hyder- abad.	Bach.	Tandla Alahywar.	
Hindu—								
Bach	1,833	346	839	3,601	3,207	1,787	1,072	14,491
Tandla	3,138	4,258	5,918	2,300	39,381	14,382	8,009	73,941
Muslim—								
Bach	12,803	9,670	9,670	13,280	18,068	11,573	12,113	94,576
Muslim	1,375	1,630	229	660	1,001	4,593	747	30,311
Gunt	20,140	14,747	8,129	11,303	16,459	24,801	8,029	109,000

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TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars	1900-1901.	1899-1901.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.		3,742,303	5,288,057	5,802,303
Not available for cultivation ..		1,244,300	1,442,582	537,239
A. Forest lands ..	Not recorded.	125,991	141,808	81,100
B. Others ..		1,118,309	1,300,774	456,139
Available for cultivation ..		2,501,201	3,845,475	5,265,064
A. Uncropped ..		2,419,079	3,801,900	515,841
B. Cropped ..	882,221	5,182,182	2,183,145	4,749,223
(1) Current fallows ..	520,933	1,300,813	1,216,844	810,170
(2) Not sown cropped during the year.	470,886	883,369	966,301	4,939,053
A. Irrigated—		805,403	827,229	842,128
By canals ..		772,309	871,102	1,577,807
By wells and tanks ..	Not recorded.	33,093	56,127	174
Direct from river ..			16,574	1,052
B. On rainfall ..		8,910	7,190	4,885
Crops ..				
Cereals ..	804,119	810,201	719,500	441,454
Jowar ..	77,705	106,047	128,148	8,008
Bajri ..	204,340	280,802	330,017	176,103
Kaddi ..	83,005	176,324	220,240	238,122
Wheat ..	24,103	40,207	63,007	17,900
Barley ..	1,406	3,006	4,190	7,300
Other cereals ..	8,454	723	710	40
Pulses ..	10,942	22,378	30,125	5,000
Green ..	1,902	3,250	3,214	19
Green gram ..	1,358	3,094	2,236	40
Chickling vetch ..	7,240	11,700	10,700	4,751
Other pulses ..	...	1,844	844	200
Tobacco ..	2,046	3,000	4,500	3,277
Sugarcane ..	1,800	820	817	1,840
Oil seeds (not flowers) ..	11,813	42,940	30,223	30,002
Mustard ..	11,813	42,119	16,002	3,200
Rapeseed ..	...	10,578	4,000	3,100
Jamba ..	...	10,447	66,239	23,100
Other oil seeds ..	...	...	...	...
Fibres ..	82,571	77,200	81,000	87,400
Cotton ..	82,546	77,087	80,311	87,200
Other fibres ..	25	413	279	100
Orchard and garden produce ..	3,700	20,224	13,600	10,000
Buildings and other ..	...	1,497	1,000	800

## LAND AND CROPS.

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
2,822,122	2,822,094	2,822,094	2,822,094	2,822,094	2,822,455	2,822,819
118,864	223,430	220,694	227,827	512,678	518,761	526,028
14,794	71,466	71,547	70,447	70,657	70,900	70,866
166,691	154,104	154,367	157,210	144,221	141,925	139,177
2,212,214	2,387,774	2,381,219	2,394,114	2,371,860	2,177,671	2,303,798
867,644	914,973	914,816	940,234	915,120	957,886	942,414
1,286,770	1,282,721	1,284,674	1,386,894	1,279,741	1,228,511	1,299,372
796,223	724,034	773,510	868,187	777,110	769,969	777,224
187,543	608,154	601,334	217,111	189,738	188,531	501,147
597,222	608,222	599,888	217,298	188,816	188,531	279,177
291,121	618,153	590,149	211,719	189,236	590,582	572,987
110	45	32	142	124	112	112
6,022	18,222	8,222	2,122	10,222	6,279	6,279
220	1,921	1,800	112	2,060	1,726	1,679
261,878	554,118	473,121	282,360	165,224	148,671	166,882
22,042	15,222	9,860	10,122	6,182	4,964	4,222
108,567	149,404	186,709	123,872	157,493	131,227	148,229
291,000	208,200	272,000	221,114	236,632	226,223	216,889
28,222	28,000	21,000	17,222	12,277	22,687	22,684
7,862	2,440	891	2,528	4,997	1,301	2,811
104	77	98	243	168	145	179
8,832	7,224	5,028	4,184	6,721	4,657	5,796
148	412	180	32	191	85	226
127	221	222	166	419	213	266
4,280	3,544	3,311	3,341	1,897	4,282	4,898
578	816	211	423	224	282	182
2,911	2,480	4,126	1,865	2,972	2,000	2,220
827	601	1,046	823	671	673	908
27,698	17,312	23,118	21,940	11,714	14,043	26,170
1,718	1,800	3,057	1,422	2,016	1,793	2,603
1,228	966	2,046	801	1,004	223	850
24,226	21,546	23,028	21,789	26,820	21,827	22,702
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28,222	28,222	22,119	72,222	96,122	21,971	28,216
28,212	19,212	22,212	70,122	92,212	21,212	28,277
229	240	179	230	220	149	189
12,222	12,000	11,217	10,100	10,200	20,219	12,222
222	222	222	242	222	192	190

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dyes (not forest)	2,283	2,283	2,182	2
Indigo .. .. .	2,283	2,283	2,172	.....
Other dyes .. .. .	.....	0	10	0
Spices .. .. .	.....	20	22	24
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco	.....	17	1	.....
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	42	18,221	11,909
Total crop .. .. .	479,728	480,175	509,514	578,883
Less area twice-cropped ..	2,056	12,560	24,000	9,000
Actual area cropped ..	477,672	467,615	485,514	569,883



LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

1912-1913.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0	0	2	0	2	0
....	....	....	....	....	....
0	0	2	0	2	2
22	24	27	4	0	....
....	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,100	115
21,407	20,003	20,577	23,107	22,612	24,244
400,002	478,021	511,001	538,523	607,271	574,180
13,120	11,400	9,000	9,110	7,022	5,025
307,341	306,134	301,000	327,411	350,720	366,720

TABLE VIII.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Cattle—	Not available.				
Plough cattle .. ..					
Bulls for breeding purposes ..					
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes .. ..					
Milk cattle .. ..					
Young stock .. ..					
Total .. ..					
Others—					
Horses or ponies .. ..					
Sheep .. ..					
Goats .. ..					
Camels .. ..					
Mules .. ..					
Donkeys .. ..					
Total .. ..					
Fowls .. ..	Not available.				
Cats .. ..					

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING  
THE YEAR

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Gunt .. .. .	62	120
Radli .. .. .	2	46
Dero Mohbat .. .. .	4	140
Tando Bago .. .. .	17	68
Hysenabad .. .. .	163	296
Tando Allahyar .. .. .	114	582
Hala .. .. .	101	538
Total ..	462	1,750



TABLE X—

Particulars.	1890-1891.			1890.
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Area irrigated.
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital only up to 1913-14.				
1. Allahabad				
Kachhi ..	23,917	8,411	14,423	8,828
2. Ghosi Marshes*	2,15,740	45,545	1,00,979	8,618
3. Mirpur ..	1,24,090	20,127	27,092	9,070
4. Pichh (most)	10,84,002	220,800	4,20,304	1,10,564
5. Hassan Ali Canal ..	5,00,874	...	...	...
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Upper Mahanadi*	...	40,708	84,815	36,445
2. Kari Shumari* (Ghosi) ..	...	20,054	44,545	12,618
3. Saur ..	...	23,010	45,721	14,091
4. Other Canals, Hyderabad Canal District ..	...	18,248	41,157	7,740
5. Other Canals, Pichhi Canal District ..	...	17,029	38,054	19,817
6. Rajput land ..	...	...	...	...
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad Canal District ..	...	...	...	...
2. Pichhi Canal District ..	...	...	...	...

\* The figures are for the whole canals irrigated

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Nuchand canal irrigating

## IRRIGATION WORKS.

1891.		1900-1901.			1900-1901.	
Revenue.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
18,903	3,533	9,903	19,379	8,113	33,439	31,936
93,837	11,603	31,889	1,31,199	43,371	22,119	1,92,225
10,902	22,329	21,792	38,950	19,219	39,153	65,113
4,17,730	2,52,812	699,141	7,87,591	2,29,391	261,618	1,82,859
....	....	....	....	....	18,139	24,947
1,23,022	18,367	90,181	1,23,209	62,921	77,575	1,79,133
72,703	22,191	25,969	90,723	16,135	81,348	89,889
93,326	21,994	29,217	60,471	19,697	62,929	72,949
30,150	22,900	2,171	4,948	1,100	8,681	29,799
19,219	21,231	29,891	79,371	64,757	21,079	64,348
....	....	....	....	32,200	....	90
....	....	....	40	18	....	....
....	....	....	1	10,617	106,827	4,70,299

Hyderabad and Their and Pacher Districts.

small portion, however, Fuleli (Majal), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

Particulars.	1910-11—contd.	1912-1913.		
	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Allahabad ..	28,017	2,780	2,020	2,321
2. Ghat Morah* ..	2,15,740	24,300	7,700	16,023
3. Barrow ..	1,24,000	11,000	22,000	21,050
4. Faisal canal† ..	19,94,000	2,07,000	410,000	10,12,570
5. Hoon Afi canal ..	9,02,174	22,801	17,944	67,018
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghara Mahraile* ..	22,500	90,300	99,997	22,710
2. Kari Murahi* (Ghara) ..	12,640	21,574	62,230	12,310
3. Noor ..	12,440	20,100	50,174	20,720
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canal district ..	2,000	10	57	1,807
5. Other canals, Faisal Canal district‡ ..	28,000	20,970	64,002	22,617
6. Reservoir tank ..	1,140	....	....	....
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad Canal district ..	1,200	....	....	....
2. Faisal canal district ..	9,36,700	....	200	10,500

\* The figures are for the whole canal irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. &amp; very

‡ Includes figures for Malchaud canal irrigating



IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
2,178	6,171	2,123	2,272	6,766	6,987	1,231
11,070	23,720	23,809	10,099	20,837	43,837	8,213
31,000	71,379	11,930	21,077	70,049	9,139	30,993
444,871	10,00,073	2,20,182	196,790	9,20,809	2,32,430	361,410
20,002	64,677	16,380	19,605	47,630	15,240	17,269
35,214	1,16,907	30,807	34,264	1,02,422	27,647	30,192
29,104	71,213	14,089	23,709	21,923	12,514	25,802
21,009	77,816	21,673	22,424	67,669	19,162	28,922
29	240	790	29	240	2,221	41
29,106	91,143	17,290	29,115	22,534	25,810	22,422
....	70	39,112	....	51	22,564	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Hyderabad and Thur and Parker Districts.

small portion, however, Falah (Bajaj) irrigates Kanakhi district also.  
Kanakhi district also.

TABLE X.—

Particulars.	1910-11—total.		1911-12.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Allahabad Kachheri ..	27,917	3,000	1,547	4,795
2. Great Marath* ..	1,15,740	17,800	7,330	20,789
3. Barhwa ..	1,24,000	10,502	30,007	54,321
4. Pabli canal† ..	14,41,000	2,50,000	107,336	8,14,207
5. Harnai All canal ..	2,00,373	44,065	19,000	37,044
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghose Mahendro* ..	87,470	21,323	50,332	1,04,821
2. Kari Shimali* (Ghat) ..	74,144	11,780	33,006	51,374
3. Nair ..	75,445	18,927	27,974	60,234
4. Other canals, Hyderabad (Cannal District) ..	401	1,013	79	475
5. Other canals, Pabli Cannal District ..	49,839	27,303	28,322	37,375
6. Hajipur canal ..	58	32,564	—	122
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad District ..	—	—	—	—
2. Pabli canal District ..	—	—	—	—

\* The figures are for the whole canal irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Mughand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*conold.*

Expenditure.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
14,329	1,001	5,115	31,130	1,020	9,130	29,194
63,921	7,613	21,396	36,315	8,222	30,471	39,000
30,004	25,890	59,871	19,123	23,637	56,170	23,908
1,96,009	231,383	8,61,719	2,99,827	1,95,889	10,23,547	2,94,121
10,800	17,190	42,132	14,003	14,578	66,970	20,757
10,301	19,428	1,02,109	20,290	36,346	1,03,769	61,000
16,478	27,238	67,247	60,233	31,590	67,238	44,400
21,618	29,371	74,006	22,340	27,601	70,308	24,597
179	85	751	1,037	80	311	711
20,329	26,316	68,873	39,380	29,349	80,207	32,100
1,77,127	....	651	37,012	....	119	72,021
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Najaf), Irigades Kanach district also.

Kanach district also.



TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1881.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding Balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-1886	45,800	11,251	49,516	18,244	16,888	17,400
1886-1887	23,546	20,900	40,114	3,914	11,704	11,526
1887-1888	1,300	15,222	46,117	2,036	4,394	10,503
1888-1889	44,652	19,978	40,994	6,544	4,729	10,991
1889-1890	60,124	21,700	1,11,234	44,564	10,805	64,720
1890-1891	19,764	40,222	1,31,424	71,913	65,110	71,552
1891-1892	40,214	43,967	1,79,381	1,19,004	67,389	1,20,118
1892-1893	60,879	40,384	2,31,801	1,14,575	81,405	1,37,209
1893-1894	78,571	57,412	1,93,819	10,580	48,309	1,17,774
1894-1895	1,00,800	55,800	2,41,912	62,827	68,036	1,22,732
1895-1896	73,244	54,331	66,102	38,945	33,577	59,759
1896-1897	31,547	31,803	79,794	36,125	31,716	63,157
1897-1898	45,309	22,740	1,31,386	36,837	28,940	91,644
1898-1899	24,712	31,701	94,080	51,848	37,118	1,08,513
1899-1900	40,701	47,479	1,37,650	65,449	51,538	1,21,062
1900-1901	41,812	54,503	64,919	78,023	1,10,080	81,385
1901-1902	22,460	60,231	80,136	72,100	71,673	67,350
1902-1903	60,963	58,000	61,447	78,794	78,168	69,447
1903-1904	22,902	44,697	68,316	73,934	75,023	66,408
1904-1905	65,015	54,858	86,728	88,738	62,929	1,03,000
1905-1906	35,875	44,756	80,650	35,758	1,32,332	54,588
1906-1907	25,540	46,254	1,221	61,958	31,925	7,372
1907-1908	66,732	26,175	5,168	67,254	56,768	5,809
1908-1909	46,769	41,091	6,477	2,54,272	32,673	10,911
1909-1910	54,444	42,657	51,256	1,15,159	1,81,848	25,332
1910-1911	42,255	62,000	1,33,018	76,580	1,67,969	1,16,448
1911-1912	42,231	53,000	41,549	76,590	1,67,359	16,391

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE  
AND WAGES

(At Hyderabad.)

Year.	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Gram.	Guar.	Mung.	Chick-peas	Atta sold at the market	Wage of coolies per day
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1880	10	10	10	12	14	14				
1887	8	8	11	11	8	10				
1888	10	9	10	14	11	10				
1889	12	12	10	20	11	10				
1890	10	9	10	11	10	10				
1891	8	8	17	17	8	12				
1892	12	12	14	18	14	13				
1893	12	17	10	18	14	12				
1894	12	9	10	19	12	14				
1895	11	8	10	18	12	13				
1896	11	8	10	14	11	14	1 4	1 4	0 8	10
1897	11	8	18	20	12	19	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1898	8	8	10	10	8	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	13
1899	8	8	12	13	10	24	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1900	8	8	12	14	13	31	1 8	1 8	0 10	11
1901	10	7	15	15	13	22	1 8	1 8	0 10	10
1902	8	7	10	10	13	25	1 8	1 8	0 10	10
1903	8	8	15	10	11	31	1 8	1 8	0 10	10
1904	9	8	11	10	10	29	1 8	1 8	0 10	10
1905	8	8	10	11	8	28	1 8	1 12	0 10	11
1906	8	7	20	11	10	14				10
1907	8	8	18	11	8	17				10
1908	8	8	8	8	8	20				10
1909	8	8	8	8	8	16				12
1910	8	8	8	7	8	16	2 8	2 8	0 11	18
1911	8	8	8	8	7	10	3 12	3 12	1 8	26
1912	8	8	8	8	8	10	3 0	3 0	0 22	30

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages, which differ from those contained in published statements, are taken from a report specially compiled by the Home Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, and the Muzdarbar or Panchayat. The average monthly earnings of a laborer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 26 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1910-1911.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved ..	219 18	219 144	261 307	191 302	119 138
Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	219 18	219 144	261 307	191 302	119 138
2. Chief products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber ..	86,100	1,11,191	87,775	78,433	71,417
(2) Firewood ..	—	—	—	87,130	83,270
(3) Grazing ..	12,102	17,002	15,007	9,477	17,002
(4) Balmi pods ..	7,670	10,191	9,810	10,850	12,003
(5) Lac ..	1,200	1,730	1,701	3,000	1,000
(6) Other products ..	12,102	11,173	7,000	7,334	5,000
3. Receipts ..	1,23,431	1,30,002	88,010	1,17,873	77,491
4. Expenditure ..	89,025	97,197	24,115	26,700	36,270
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	21,978	8,330	18,185	7,881	1,000
6. Area closed to grazing ..	21,978	8,330	18,185	7,881	2,673

Particulars.	1914-1915.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved ..	100 300	120 377	185 612	227 040	142 500	145 610
Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	100 300	120 377	185 612	227 040	142 500	145 610
2. Chief products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber ..	25,870	11,030	32,805	29,580	23,000	19,000
(2) Firewood ..	17,000	17,002	78,780	81,002	61,302	1,12,500
(3) Grazing ..	7,101	8,117	4,221	7,111	8,203	4,300
(4) Balmi pods ..	8,077	8,000	15,467	10,119	10,300	17,800
(5) Lac ..	13,000	10,000	9,000	11,210	1,700	11,000
(6) Other products ..	1,107	7,111	4,100	5,700	5,000	10,100
3. Receipts ..	1,00,000	1,70,000	1,67,700	1,61,170	1,19,307	2,00,147
4. Expenditure ..	11,000	12,507	10,210	30,000	55,310	63,777
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	9,200	10,300	8,107	5,000	30	—
6. Area closed to grazing ..	1,000	5,000	5,200	7,700	2,400	2,400

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue districts in which was contained in that year.

Note 2.—Receipts and expenditure on account of forest, working plans and forest content survey are not accounted for in the statement.



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TABLE XV

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TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Tahsil.	Previous settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area, acre.	Average yearly amount, Rs.	Average rate per acre.
			Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Bala ..	Irrigation ..	1895-96 to 1901-02 ..	55,644	1,50,573	2 11
Tando Allahyar ..	Do. ..	1897-98 to 1907-08 ..	84,532	1,18,033	2 0
Hydrabad ..	Do. ..	1892-93 to 1904-07 ..	50,566	1,58,614	3 2
Tando Bago ..	Do. ..	1894-95 to 1912-13 ..	81,093	1,96,470	2 7
Badin ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	107,384	2,85,513	2 6
Qwa ..	Do. ..	1900-01 to 1912-13 ..	76,138	1,95,628	2 12
Dees Nighal ..	Do. ..	1896-97 to 1912-13 ..	50,162	87,212	1 15

## CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Current (Provisional) Settlement showing rates per acre for the highest and lowest group.

Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Kharif.					Rabi.		
		Standard.	Dist.	Other Dist.	L.H.	L.H. added by Dist.	L.H.	Standard.	Total.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1900-01	2	1 3	3 10	2 4	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 0
		1 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 12
1901-02	3	1 3	3 12	2 2	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 0
		2 12	3 4	2 10	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4
1902-03	3	1 12	4 12	1 0	0 0	3 10	2 0	1 0	1 0
		1 4	1 4	2 0	2 12	0 0	2 12	0 4	2 4
1912-13	4	Mode of irrigation.	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 0	2 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0
Do.	4	Do.	1 0	2 12	2 0	..	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 0	1 4	..	2 0	1 0	1 0
Do.	4	Do.	1 0	2 0	2 4	2 0	0 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 4	1 0	1 12	0 0	1 0	1 0
Do.	4	Do.	1 0	0 0	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 0	2 0
			2 12	2 4	1 0	1 12	2 0	1 12	1 12



TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Current (hereditary) settlement showing rates

Taluka.			Rasul.		Rice.
	Subdivided by III.	Not rated by III.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
	Rs. a.	Do. a.	Do. a.	Do. a.	Do. a.
Dah .. ..	8.12	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.0
	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.8	
Tando Abulqas ..	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.4	1.0
	2.12	2.12	1.0	2.0	
Hyderabad .. ..	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.0
	8.12	8.12	1.12	2.12	
Tando Bago .. ..	8.12	8.12	1.4	1.8	1.0
	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	
Badin .. ..	8.12	8.12	1.4	1.4	1.0
	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	
Ghat .. ..	8.12	8.12	2.4	1.8	1.0
	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	
Gees Mohled .. ..	..	..	1.4	1.8	1.0
	..	..	1.4	1.8	

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

per acre for the highest and lowest groups.

Crops.				Total area acres.	Average area acres.	Average rent per acre.	Average rent per acre.
Baid.							
Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land now but not ploughed.	Arable land.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
2 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	{ 1 1 1 2	80,000	1,00,000	2 10
No barley.				{ 0 10 0 0	41,000	1,00,000	2 0
2 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	{ 1 0 1 0	50,000	1,00,000	2 0
No barley.				{ 0 10 0 0	80,000	1,00,000	2 10
0 0				{ 0 10 0 0	110,000	1,00,000	2 0
0 0				{ 1 0 0 0	70,000	1,00,000	2 10
1 0				{ 0 10 0 0	67,000	1,00,000	2 0

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.	Persons convicted or found over in			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	39	38	36	47
2. Murder .. .. .	18	20	29	35
3. Cattle homicide .. .. .	1	1	1	1
4. Rape .. .. .	3	4	1	1
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including murder by force .. .. .	100	102	111	121
6. Dacoity and robbery .. .. .	24	30	40	50
7. Theft, including cattle theft .. .. .	818	850	818	903
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code .. .. .	523	599	494	491
9. Habituals .. .. .	142	218	30	140
10. Police .. .. .	119	18	29	21
11. Salt Law .. .. .	—	—	—	—
12. Sacco .. .. .	24	25	20	50
13. Forest .. .. .	34	22	24	24
14. Receipts .. .. .	—	—	—	—
15. Municipal .. .. .	437	439	416	500
16. Other offences .. .. .	459	1,100	893	915
Total .. .. .	1,600	2,773	2,343	2,692



TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates .. ..	5,090	7,930	8,007	7,334
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates .. ..	154	109	107	129
Court of Session .. ..	7,150	7,009	8,102	7,501
Total .. ..				
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants in District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates .. ..	104	90	125	148
Number of appellants to Court of Session .. ..	267	236	244	331
Total .. ..	371	326	369	479
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate .. ..	—	52	7	11
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session .. ..	26	22	10	23
Total .. ..	26	48	22	44
Grand Total .. ..	7,671	8,375	8,504	8,021

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total revenue in Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Court.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Court.	From the Sudder.	Miscellaneous.
	For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title of other suits.	Total.				
1862	4,281	221	4,502	40	6	46	Rs. 19,55,320	Rs. 59,820	86	3
1863	4,754	411	5,165	1	7	8	19,24,100	2,787	43	13
1864	5,067	551	5,618	2	14	16	18,11,251	2,702	68	27
1865	2,082	312	2,394	2	7	9	10,27,360	12,824	18	11
1866	1,797	266	2,063	1	4	5	10,09,803	1,02,500	90	4
1867	1,414	223	1,637	..	3	3	9,22,519	865	61	27
1868	1,714	373	2,087	2	2	4	28,43,409	3,317	17	8
1869	1,691	279	1,970	..	1	1	9,09,334	22,750	59	11
1870	1,661	369	2,030	..	2	2	11,21,179	920	61	2
1871	1,762	322	2,084	4	7	11	11,69,568	53,243	61	15

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting Immovable property.			Affecting movable property.		Total receipts.	
		Transfers registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Transfers registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	12	3,114	20,20,375	8,824	143	286	9,802	7,574
1897-98	12	3,305	19,21,074	8,775	129	363	9,177	8,247
1898-99	12	3,796	20,82,181	9,433	137	268	9,741	8,746
1899-1900	12	4,047	20,24,886	9,225	130	273	9,308	7,947
1900-1901	12	4,473	22,67,804	10,709	128	268	11,048	7,608
1901-1902	12	5,126	18,11,219	7,786	112	216	9,506	8,298
1902	12	5,726	17,64,414	8,403	107	206	8,773	8,142
1903	12	5,286	19,03,972	8,703	126	216	9,002	8,882
1904	12	5,420	24,25,896	9,329	112	283	9,592	8,921
1905	12	5,535	22,07,963	11,273	112	386	11,657	1,960
1906	12	5,270	21,10,488	13,211	107	423	13,730	2,668
1907	12	5,724	21,58,729	10,801	119	472	11,270	2,442
1908	12	5,862	21,12,127	11,416	119	410	12,018	2,823
1909	12	5,458	21,84,379	17,274	152	449	17,648	2,890
1910	12	5,860	21,81,269	17,073	143	622	18,252	2,723
1911	12	5,726	22,57,813	21,189	180	718	22,607	2,866
1912	7	5,619	16,80,255	18,118	86	242	18,341	1,768
1913	7	5,808	19,18,811	20,660	79	414	21,171	2,228
1914	7	5,482	27,50,788	16,708	67	261	16,970	1,673
1915	7	5,112	25,38,580	13,899	22	248	14,208	1,772
1916	7	5,606	22,87,301	18,423	60	272	18,696	2,668
1917	7	5,633	20,16,528	11,846	56	286	12,147	1,701
1918	7	5,096	20,66,524	13,158	42	291	13,417	2,024
1919	7	5,712	24,66,401	13,713	36	183	13,909	2,705
1920	7	5,616	22,53,238	20,820	22	164	20,994	2,716
1921	7	5,749	26,23,499	21,988	23	182	22,167	2,250
1922	7	5,508	22,86,208	20,913	10	129	21,173	2,731

*Note.*—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years for the financial year. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901-02 and in 1902.





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TABLE XXI

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TABLE XXI—

Name and class of soil.	Average yield per acre for			Total		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1890.	1897.	1906.
Hydrated neutral prices	802	11	808	272	607	901
Ward price	890	—	890	010	279	285
Ward sub-soil	—	—	—	0	8	11
Ward sub-soil	—	—	—	14	17	23
Ward sub-soil and first class sub-soil.	120	80	200	12	57	70
Total	1,022	91	1,113	1,018	969	1,200

Name and class of soil.	Daily					
	1898.	1899.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Hydrated neutral prices	916	912	909	909	1,010	1,111
Ward price	129	122	122	122	122	121
Ward sub-soil	—	—	—	—	Converted into 3rd	—
Ward sub-soil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ward sub-soil and first class sub-soil.	140	119	119	92	111	91
Total	1,115	1,153	1,150	1,123	1,254	1,323



## JAILS.

Average number of prisoners in

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
1,088	1,100	913	890	893	890	882	871
400	400	424	423	430	427	423	419
12	}		Converted into a 4 class sub-jail.				
21							
1,579	1,614	1,427	1,392	1,445	1,440	1,372	1,363

Average number of prisoners in

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
1,716	1,214	1,230	827	801	1,173	1,104	1,242	1,181
778	601	627	390	772	600	622	602	600
1904 sub-jail.								
50	32	203	241	200	490	388	504	387
2,000	2,096	2,317	1,968	2,001	2,307	2,100	2,348	2,268

TABLE XXII-A —

Head of revenue realized.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	10,50,000	17,66,007	15,67,570	21,10,028	16,18,000	17,30,000
Stamp*	1,71,736	1,74,185	1,75,031	1,68,001	1,07,000	2,00,000
Income tax*	30,717	40,731	31,740	30,000	1,00,000	60,000
Excise*	1,18,000	1,00,740	1,00,000	1,01,000	1,00,000	60,000
Local Fund†	4,00,000	3,97,570	3,30,000	3,71,000	3,00,000	3,40,000
Other sources‡	1,50,000	1,00,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	70,000
Total	19,10,453	23,78,133	20,70,311	29,40,029	21,80,000	23,60,000

Head of revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	29,00,000	30,40,000	30,30,000	11,60,000	10,40,000	10,00,000
Stamp*	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,20,000
Income tax*	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Excise*	1,20,000	1,00,000	7,00,000	2,10,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
Local Fund†	2,00,000	2,10,000	1,00,000	80,000	2,00,000	2,10,000
Other sources‡	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Total	43,60,000	54,60,000	59,70,000	25,80,000	25,60,000	24,10,000

\*The figures against these represent the collections of the treasury of the district, irrespective of XXVI and XXIV, which show

(Includes village cess also and will

(Excludes)

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year.

## REVENUE DETAILS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,40,000	12,72,584	16,91,450	20,90,000	18,12,000	45,28,800	22,91,331	22,70,700
1,04,772	1,07,079	4,38,350	1,81,170	1,50,700	1,31,300	1,51,000	1,78,100
1,07,016	1,13,148	74,300	41,000	95,000	97,000	60,131	67,400
90,002	1,12,740	1,00,704	1,27,072	1,20,400	1,77,000	1,70,000	1,62,500
4,91,000	9,86,410	5,52,100	2,88,375	7,30,300	8,60,000	4,24,500	8,80,000
60,000	1,04,000	1,40,000	1,54,722	18,11,500	14,27,000	10,00,000	14,20,000
20,75,200	21,60,250	22,00,000	30,01,770	1,04,05,000	1,07,01,000	60,13,500	70,01,300

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,00,000	22,10,000	13,10,000	20,70,702	24,23,000	22,40,120	24,10,740
1,04,702	2,10,107	1,00,001	2,27,002	2,74,200	2,82,210	3,00,100
70,117	60,000	1,30,100	2,20,000	3,00,000	3,11,000	1,00,000
1,20,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	7,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	7,00,000
2,10,000	2,21,000	2,70,770	4,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	6,70,000
22,00,000	25,01,100	23,00,000	30,10,000	36,00,000	32,00,000	30,00,000
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,10,000

the District for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, and XXVII.

not agree with table XXVII.

Small Revenue.

In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.



TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamp.	Income Tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Grass Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Qand	2,76,919	14,619	5,079	27,599	Information not available.	22,172	—
Balm	2,68,019	9,409	10,534	15,599		22,211	—
Qand Mohlat	1,41,919	1,092	2,894	—		8,520	—
Hyderabad	2,16,391	1,66,523	2,00,997	8,78,599		13,611	—
Tando Bann	2,41,509	2,971	2,645	1,197		17,109	—
Tando Allahyar	1,31,545	2,799	2,823	16,111		8,281	—
Hala	2,02,311	2,679	1,792	23,999		14,713	—
Total	12,89,418	2,89,823	2,28,999	7,68,399	1,27,11,591	1,11,341	1,34,81,999

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TABLE XXIII

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TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1893-1895	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899
1. Net Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Arrears..	8,941	9,086	14,313	75,415
(2) Current..	18,82,121	20,31,764	22,82,146	19,81,311
(3) Total	18,91,062	20,40,850	22,96,459	20,56,726
2. Deductions—				
(1) Remissions	98,772	9,204	1,12,688	37,045
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off	2,322	1,401	2,342	968
(3) Total	1,01,094	11,154	1,15,030	37,313
3. Net Demand—				
(1) Arrears	8,139	7,684	11,873	37,312
(2) Current..	17,83,469	20,02,080	21,48,557	19,64,237
(3) Total	17,91,608	20,09,764	21,60,430	19,81,549
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears..	8,011	2,569	8,848	81,078
(2) Current..	17,74,451	19,99,172	20,78,805	18,73,447
(3) Total	17,82,462	20,01,741	20,87,653	18,73,525
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears..	124	2,405	3,465	12,923
(2) Current..	8,354	11,829	15,782	99,846
(3) Total	8,478	14,234	19,247	1,02,769



## LAND REVENUE.

1880-1889	1889-1894	1891-1892	1892-1893	1893-1894
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,543	78,101	1,20,866	2,06,666	1,73,000
18,58,743	24,09,747	29,52,208	22,11,402	22,54,488
21,21,089	21,82,938	24,12,172	24,17,450	25,20,528
1,29,453	92,729	1,00,477	1,54,231	1,38,812
215	1,356	1,423	19,338	8,168
1,30,840	93,207	7,88,613	1,79,890	1,30,890
1,05,107	74,932	1,28,230	1,68,400	1,72,813
14,27,312	22,14,519	21,61,822	20,67,107	22,48,813
13,22,429	22,88,241	22,19,502	22,46,227	24,16,728
89,447	50,028	72,408	80,977	1,34,253
17,79,849	22,08,226	20,40,098	12,88,326	21,24,728
18,37,298	22,69,474	21,13,804	20,17,544	22,51,969
34,890	27,894	14,822	1,00,142	98,340
56,492	1,06,882	1,51,226	1,28,150	1,22,683
79,143	1,20,687	1,26,264	1,28,962	1,73,633

Particulars	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Total Revenue—				
(1) Arrears ..	1,29,622	2,10,020	98,112	1,34,997
(2) Current ..	22,00,100	27,04,836	17,67,451	15,47,000
(3) Total ..	23,29,722	29,14,856	18,65,563	16,81,997
2. Deductions—				
(1) Donations ..	1,70,622	1,74,301	1,80,000	60,704
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	1,784	1,716	1,251	817
(3) Total ..	1,72,406	1,76,017	1,81,251	61,521
3. Net Demand—				
(1) Arrears ..	1,70,872	2,08,014	85,155	12,358
(2) Current ..	21,29,210	25,00,524	16,84,451	11,86,000
(3) Total ..	23,00,082	27,08,538	17,69,606	12,00,358
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears ..	1,27,000	1,44,004	54,502	75,000
(2) Current ..	19,78,016	23,58,111	17,23,229	15,00,070
(3) Total ..	20,05,016	24,02,115	17,77,731	15,75,070
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears ..	40,750	64,006	13,702	75,443
(2) Current ..	1,80,502	94,511	1,40,023	60,223
(3) Total ..	2,21,252	1,58,517	1,53,725	1,35,666

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,76,190	2,27,120	2,79,154	1,73,844	94,129
14,87,701	14,01,988	18,17,146	44,37,393	16,21,312
16,64,124	16,29,108	18,96,318	46,72,878	17,12,371
1,739	9,000	2,873	8,500	42,300
89,444	91,887	41,351	21,907	6,394
70,735	87,689	44,484	26,143	29,246
1,73,436	2,31,110	1,56,181	1,16,110	86,805
14,69,523	14,29,543	13,73,451	14,39,102	15,89,859
13,73,812	13,90,452	13,51,323	13,49,408	14,27,553
80,627	1,02,200	99,544	42,500	34,000
12,50,109	12,84,983	12,49,775	11,09,571	15,10,500
13,30,688	14,11,903	13,58,869	11,52,249	16,59,014
79,908	93,512	79,367	95,803	90,300
1,46,212	86,542	23,216	22,175	49,054
2,27,121	1,79,154	1,12,042	64,190	49,332



TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. <i>Net Land Revenue—</i>				
(1) <i>Arrears..</i>	39,032	80,810	1,12,723	64,621
(2) <i>Current..</i>	17,84,794	12,67,375	16,77,548	14,57,352
(3) <i>Total</i>	18,23,826	12,48,185	17,90,271	15,21,973
2. <i>Deductions—</i>				
(1) <i>Remission..</i>	2,82,315	57,697	37,179	75,343
(2) <i>Arrears (remissionable) within 50% ..</i>	10,044	8,521	2,149	2,698
(3) <i>Total</i>	2,92,359	66,218	39,328	78,041
3. <i>Net demand—</i>				
(1) <i>Arrears..</i>	86,366	87,378	1,10,547	67,263
(2) <i>Current..</i>	12,22,572	12,49,698	15,66,373	14,45,304
(3) <i>Total</i>	13,08,938	12,57,076	16,76,920	15,12,567
4. <i>Collections—</i>				
(1) <i>Arrears..</i>	10,709	22,583	62,239	21,200
(2) <i>Current..</i>	11,51,194	15,81,697	16,31,253	18,22,577
(3) <i>Total</i>	11,61,903	16,04,280	16,93,492	18,43,777
5. <i>Balance—</i>				
(1) <i>Arrears..</i>	41,228	87,810	42,198	63,741
(2) <i>Current..</i>	18,394	94,713	18,823	20,019
(3) <i>Total</i>	59,622	1,12,723	61,021	83,760

LAND REVENUE—*concd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,760	63,418	59,719	55,599	1,08,297
16,79,024	14,35,860	17,17,371	18,32,554	19,23,378
17,44,793	14,79,236	17,77,090	17,84,489	17,86,129
75,943	47,166	1,49,424	46,565	94,747
5,869	11,594	159	7,144	1,407
29,612	59,750	1,46,812	72,724	88,147
83,091	50,254	59,360	54,465	1,03,899
18,08,000	13,64,714	15,89,817	14,33,364	14,39,000
18,96,144	14,19,545	16,47,277	14,85,788	17,02,982
25,125	10,639	55,004	17,555	12,613
15,77,657	12,41,490	15,99,865	15,89,521	13,13,900
16,03,783	12,50,829	15,93,867	15,77,479	13,99,419
57,967	31,449	83,356	79,219	51,374
55,451	57,229	90,253	69,563	53,299
82,413	14,719	83,699	7,66,293	1,04,961

TABLE XXIV—

Principal articles	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. Licence fees ..	1,900	2,300	2,200
B. Country spirit and other liquors ..	1. Still-house duty ..	2,36,825	2,33,142	2,44,920
	2. Excise duty and licence fees ..	2,234	2,778	10,347
	Total ..	2,38,759	2,35,920	2,55,267
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	78,360	78,360	80,000
	2. Licence fees ..	—	—	—
	3. Tax on sale proceeds ..	—	—	—
	Total ..	78,360	78,360	80,000
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Tax on permits ..	—	—	—
	2. Licence fees ..	39,720	40,000	40,000
	Total ..	39,720	40,000	40,000
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	1,910	2,070	2,000
	2. Opium ..	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Total ..	4,710	4,070	4,000
Total, Gross Revenue ..		4,22,049	4,17,150	4,25,267

\* Limited to 1900

† For the whole

Note.—1905-06 financial year for 4 months and 1906-07 and



## EXCISE.

1886-87.	1887-1888.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1901-02.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,513	2,729	2,981	2,868	3,091	3,142
2,80,613	2,85,254	2,75,594	2,90,306	2,93,944	3,12,590
19,002	11,102	11,549	11,679	8,733	11,095
1,96,213	2,97,007	2,86,034	2,13,653	3,11,827	3,24,685
27,027	34,797	33,534	35,113	50,911	36,773
*17,971	*11,788	*12,095	14,454	72,579	9,062
*14,339	*10,493	*10,444	49,673	148,402	48,179
47,100	69,000	64,000	27,376	11,658	34,536
47,100	69,000	64,000	25,189	34,937	41,529
47,100	69,000	64,000	25,344	36,397	78,346
3,134	3,129	3,134	3,123	2	31
3,671	3,758	3,739	3,466	2,437	2,503
6,800	6,914	6,912	6,791	2,423	3,704
4,06,000*	4,22,132*	4,07,160*	4,50,826	73,15,379	4,58,094

and further.

of 1901.

1904-05 full financial years, the previous years being revenue years.

TABLE XXIV—

Customs articles		Receipts from	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..		3,321	3,161	3,193
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors ..	1. Still-lead duty ..		2,43,738	2,46,323	2,52,375
	2. Distillery and licence fees ..		15,152	12,862	18,194
Total ..			2,62,211	2,62,147	2,73,760
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..		22,875	22,760	23,815
	2. License fees ..		...	19,304	22,898
	3. Gratia on sale proceeds ..		12,418	18,802	10,538
Total ..			48,293	60,866	57,251
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fine on permits ..		47,908	48,944	50,423
	2. Excise duty ..		38,571	42,773	49,437
Total ..			86,479	91,717	99,860
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akbari ..		...	2,889	34
	2. Opium ..		3,687	802	35
Total ..			3,687	2,891	69
Total, Gross Receipts ..			4,09,099	4,17,525	4,33,980

EXCISE—*contd.*

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,175	3,782	4,400	5,140	5,442	5,000
4,00,500	5,07,000	5,00,214	4,71,007	4,74,000	5,14,142
10,000	10,000	17,000	20,410	54,000	60,000
2,10,000	2,00,715	2,07,250	2,01,012	2,00,000	2,00,000
00,000	00,000	04,470	04,170	00,000	20,000
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
00,711	14,100	10,000	20,000	01,000	10,000
00,000	07,100	72,000	72,770	70,000	00,000
77,210	07,000	72,000	70,012	1,07,470	01,000
01,000	00,000	00,000	00,010	00,000	00,000
1,12,000	1,17,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	1,12,000	1,11,000
2	...	...	...	2	...
22	22	22	22	22	22
20	20	20	20	20	20
0,12,110	0,07,000	0,10,000	0,00,000	0,00,000	0,00,000



Revenue articles	Receipts from	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	5,784	6,045	7,278
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-land duty ..	3,46,418	3,09,412	2,91,221
	2. Distillery and burning fees ..	59,332	58,303	61,256
	Total ..	4,15,534	3,69,760	3,53,755
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	24,070	22,820	22,479
	2. License fees ..	13,810	14,764	18,607
	3. Sale on sale proceeds ..	41,037	40,080	44,186
	Total ..	78,917	77,664	85,272
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	70,878	65,717	61,323
	2. License fees ..	28,120	22,324	27,366
	Total ..	1,08,998	88,041	88,689
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akkari ..	5,207	12,183	4,758
	2. Opium ..	21	18	10
	Total ..	5,228	12,175	4,768
Total, Gross Revenue ..		6,31,302	5,44,360	5,36,790

EXCISE—*continued*

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,773	7,773	9,882	20,184	41,864	10,315
30,391	4,43,015	2,56,831	4,04,221	4,00,074	5,91,151
81,879	1,04,398	1,15,404	1,03,137	2,17,282	1,84,997
5,27,564	1,25,338	1,81,207	5,38,811	6,55,304	1,34,319
31,790	21,118	...	...	...	...
15,716	14,866	38,427	58,258	48,427	48,321
46,072	48,944	44,112	44,138	44,362	44,287
86,383	82,330	95,338	1,78,641	91,279	1,69,578
23,264	17,773	67,166	31,554	80,223	90,610
28,777	27,308	69,014	72,150	88,334	72,322
38,943	46,611	1,27,220	1,48,704	1,36,518	1,63,692
4,331	2,732	224	37	228	323
...	...	...	...	...	...
4,331	2,732	224	37	228	323
3,25,405	2,18,000	7,72,214	8,40,008	8,35,754	7,52,882

TABLE XXV—

Date proceeds.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,04,867	1,14,378	1,19,714	1,20,000	1,11,500	1,23,793
2. Non-judicial stamps	84,314	65,125	61,344	61,525	64,124	74,072
(1) Foreign and official stamps	..	..	2	..	4	..
(2) Adhesive stamps	7,481	7,902	7,148	7,400	8,724	7,354
(3) Bills of exchange or bonds	802	801	704	771	614	454
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	59,917	60,545	55,222	54,894	54,738	62,861
(5) Stamps transferred and some impressed stamps	23	34	12	44	22	..
Total	1,74,182	1,80,000	1,80,161	1,81,703	1,85,184	1,97,790

Date proceeds.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,14,903	1,19,737	1,14,000	1,07,838	98,603	74,881
2. Non-judicial stamps	67,814	70,404	81,603	1,00,820	70,745	80,372
(1) Foreign and official stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or bonds	804	805	878	1,254	1,417	710
(4) Impressed stamps and labels	66,905	69,600	80,240	94,753	68,340	61,470
(5) Stamps transferred and some impressed stamps	123	..	276	518	38	100
Total	1,84,113	1,90,158	1,96,601	1,07,354	1,50,348	1,55,363



## STAMPS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,18,239	1,32,173	1,28,800	1,18,234	1,17,999	1,19,811	1,09,023	1,14,329
62,710	69,503	58,178	62,302	60,014	61,730	55,845	61,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,900	8,502	7,000	7,140	4,327	—	—	—
728	824	777	804	810	807	728	750
10,032	11,112	10,311	11,317	11,737	10,806	11,790	12,300
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,71,989	1,91,098	1,87,078	1,90,229	1,94,871	1,91,354	1,76,665	1,78,329

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,22,002	1,27,282	1,22,000	1,23,070	1,38,843	1,31,807	1,44,567
62,730	65,062	75,000	1,09,813	1,34,348	1,36,800	1,32,819
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000	1,143	800	857	900	1,100	1,000
61,632	60,000	74,178	1,00,738	1,32,200	1,34,919	1,00,001
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,44,702	1,52,468	1,61,922	1,62,542	1,67,893	1,68,920	1,68,771

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.		Part III—Securities.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	142	2,272	..	..	..	..
1896-97	119	2,080	..	..	..	..
1897-98	97	1,700	..	..	..	..
1898-99	119	1,816	..	..	..	..
1899-1900	96	1,521	..	..	..	..
1900-01	86	1,638	..	..	..	..
1901-02	72	1,664	..	..	..	..
1902-03	62	1,514	..	..	..	..
1903-04	58	837	..	..	..	..
1904-05	59	661	..	..	..	..
1905-06	53	679	..	..	..	..
1906-07	53	727	..	..	..	..
1907-08	18	742	..	..	..	..
1908-09	31	1,343	..	..	..	..
1909-10	52	1,270	..	..	..	..
1910-11	39	1,311	..	..	..	..
1911-12	46	1,734	..	..	..	..
1912-13	49	1,500	..	..	..	..
1913-14	41	1,900	..	..	..	..
1914-15	37	1,311	..	..	..	..
1915-16	46	1,367	..	..	..	..
1916-17*	41	1,798	..	..	..	..
1917-18*	53	2,595	5	611	..	..
1918-19	73	2,334	5	1,001	..	..
1919-20	119	7,570	1	259	..	..
1920-21	57	1,614	1	875	..	..
1921-22	66	1,461	1	769	..	..

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, purchase, etc., and interest on securities directly received for the District by the Accountant-General in Bombay.

\*These years exclude figures for Yachin Dasu tanks which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*continued*.

Year.	Part IV—Other sources		Total	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-07	3,336	71,718	3,672	73,990
1907-08	3,934	78,339	4,773	76,313
1908-09	5,944	74,652	2,731	76,363
1909-10	5,740	73,394	2,668	77,739
1910-1909	3,915	79,418	4,998	81,199
1910-11	3,990	85,880	4,113	87,329
1911-12	3,873	87,592	2,945	96,765
1912-13	4,091	82,481	4,166	93,815
1913-14	4,992	86,017	4,539	94,908
1914-15	4,911	86,988	4,430	94,170
1915-16	4,416	89,439	4,642	96,118
1916-17	4,400	92,135	4,456	92,862
1917-18	4,407	91,056	4,428	92,886
1918-19	4,902	90,824	4,393	92,065
1919-20	4,342	106,474	4,374	97,744
1920-21	4,984	55,450	4,423	96,964
1921-22	4, 82	55,108	4,508	94,772
1922-23	865	43,240	4,072	46,869
1923-24	887	38,471	988	46,454
1924-25	881	29,348	968	51,657
1925-26	4,112	50,199	4,122	52,486
1926-27*	4,409	94,458	4,240	96,394
1927-28*	4,814	1,10,829	4,668	1,18,229
1928-29	4,813	2,10,396	4,868	2,54,337
1929-30	4,253	1,08,196	4,771	3,18,014†
1930-31	963	2,47,894	4,023	2,85,029
1931-32	938	2,18,830	943	2,30,609†

See—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Assistant General in Bombay.

\*These years exclude figures for Tandu Bago taluqa which are not available.

†Includes super tax and excess profits duty.



TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500-- 1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000 --2,000		Incomes of Rs. 2,000-- 5,000		
	Assessed	Not assessed	Assessed	Not assessed	Assessed	Not assessed	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1925-26	..	Details not available.					
1926-27	..						
1927-28	..	2,460	28,305	703	16,024	250	9,422
1928-29	..	2,542	23,123	717	16,546	231	8,390
1929-1930	..	2,834	20,011	743	17,267	284	10,075
1930-31	..	2,864	20,000	762	17,415	297	11,150
1931-32	..	2,417	27,673	784	17,653	315	11,396
1932-33	..	2,552	28,068	791	17,966	306	14,122
1933-34	..	..	..	890	19,880	377	14,874
1934-35	..	..	..	820	18,382	290	11,433
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936-37	..	..	Details not available.				
1937-38	..	..	..				
1938-39	..	..	..	713	18,313	319	12,613
1939-40	..	..	..	711	18,000	321	12,173
1940-41	..	..	..	726	18,456	340	12,817
1941-42	..	..	..	799	17,978	357	12,006
1942-43	..	..	..	825	17,888	316	8,288
1943-44	..	..	..	874	19,718	166	7,323
1944-45	..	..	..	880	7,310	141	8,319
1945-46	..	..	..	900	13,100	271	8,323
1946-47	..	..	..	705	9,150	306	8,847
1947-48*	..	..	..	852	18,312	304	12,552
1948-49*	..	..	..	1,006	15,797	496	15,646
1949-50	..	..	..	1,159	8,322	23	1,357
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*These years exclude figures for Yandu Bago taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Income taxpayable Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
1935-36				
1936-37				
1937-38				
1938-39				
1939-1940				
1940-41				
1941-42				
1942-43				
1943-44				
1944-45				
1945-46				
1946-47				
1947-48				
1948-49				
1949-50				
1950-51				
1951-52				
1952-53				
1953-54				
1954-55				
1955-56				
1956-57				
1957-58				
1958-59				
1959-60				
1960-61				
1961-62				
1962-63				
1963-64				
1964-65				
1965-66				
1966-67				
1967-68				
1968-69				
1969-70				
1970-71				
1971-72				
1972-73				
1973-74				
1974-75				
1975-76				
1976-77				
1977-78				
1978-79				
1979-80				
1980-81				
1981-82				

\*These years exclude figures for Yuado Ingo taluqa which are not available.  
 †Includes super tax and income profits duty.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
<b>I.—Receipts.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates .. ..	1,51,573	1,54,962	1,51,474	1,59,441
Education .. ..	2,190	3,444	5,091	3,908
Medical .. ..	8,800	200	125	155
Scientific and other minor departments	9,578	9,840	9,227	5,790
Civil works .. ..	10,140	21,340	9,890	12,911
Contributions .. ..	66,100	61,901	62,254	79,890
Funds .. ..	9,925	9,752	4,171	3,904
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,945	2,059	1,579	1,400
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,57,261</b>	<b>2,59,940</b>	<b>2,59,601</b>	<b>2,48,000</b>
<b>II.—Expenditure.</b>				
Administration .. ..	3,499	9,667	7,220	7,179
Education .. ..	91,666	91,809	93,820	91,729
Medical .. ..	21,297	18,800	11,664	22,304
Scientific and other minor departments	22,607	24,300	25,895	24,264
Civil works .. ..	1,10,612	61,200	1,14,795	1,13,879
Contributions .. ..	....	1,793	3,779	14,154
Miscellaneous .. ..	7,125	975	1,970	948
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,56,818</b>	<b>2,59,651</b>	<b>2,58,056</b>	<b>2,55,970</b>

*Note.*—The figures for the years 1902-05 to 1905-06 include those of the talukas transferred to the



## (RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE).

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02	1902-03.	1903-04.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,23,660	1,27,020	1,47,020	1,48,370	1,51,147
7,840	8,274	9,200	9,800	9,698
454	304	4,120	770	511
5,940	5,991	7,488	9,031	10,225
9,209	13,364	21,173	9,020	9,727
62,794	79,775	61,440	61,697	79,180
2,989	1,680	621	2,799	1,094
1,491	990	1,556	1,401	900
2,51,161	2,90,102	2,71,378	2,90,064	3,43,000
7,516	7,580	8,248	9,430	9,222
79,815	79,298	77,377	78,979	86,584
21,318	21,321	24,774	25,351	25,561
39,952	40,009	40,216	39,830	39,762
91,811	76,129	1,21,007	1,09,066	1,29,801
31,377	2,305	11,635	11,195	12,139
1,074	1,251	9,002	776	12,945
2,46,310	2,70,641	2,86,079	2,51,666	2,87,621

Sawabohad and Thar and further districts and will therefore not tally with table XXVII-B.

SIND GAZETTEER  
TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<i>I.—Revenue.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Provincial taxes .. ..	1,132,108	1,552,884	3,390,178	1,301,770
Salutation .. ..	8,777	8,177	9,020	8,779
Miscellaneous .. ..	162	904	874	1,000
Scientific and other minor departments ..	7,879	6,359	13,896	11,901
Civil works .. ..	19,294	12,319	13,497	40,701
Contributions .. ..	89,599	10,400	1,20,000	1,51,541
Funds .. ..	2,294	1,854	1,690	—221
Miscellaneous .. ..	779	615	82	494
Total ..	2,81,949	3,00,999	3,32,634	2,33,966
<i>II.—Supplies.</i>				
Administration .. ..	7,945	7,711	7,979	9,358
Education .. ..	81,328	61,980	89,106	7,88,549
Medical .. ..	21,864	10,649	20,792	22,429
Scientific and other minor departments ..	19,809	41,107	55,328	29,844
Civil works .. ..	26,421	79,509	83,714	1,87,693
Contributions .. ..	11,879	8,364	3,493	4,977
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,058	840	2,163	1,424
Funds .. ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2,29,378	2,96,114	2,63,571	2,69,024

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1909-10.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,000	1,10,441	1,30,700	1,49,585	1,80,474
8,100	8,879	88,000	88,710	88,440
934	184	1,743	1,087	1,899
13,394	9,295	7,045	8,688	8,144
14,000	11,305	25,400	27,000	26,300
1,28,021	1,32,949	1,38,147	17,000	11,301
—700	—700	—1,010	—3,070	—1,779
1,873	428	74	508	517
2,71,400	2,68,280	2,27,609	2,32,229	2,58,447
7,000	8,320	7,700	8,679	10,802
1,04,405	1,13,100	1,21,168	1,22,500	1,41,132
24,238	28,107	24,215	28,479	29,807
22,887	11,908	17,400	19,013	18,319
1,61,286	1,40,170	1,28,718	1,31,346	1,31,887
4,120	8,808	200	....	....
5,244	1,270	5,800	1,375	1,804
....	....	....	....	....
2,29,813	2,14,194	2,10,994	2,15,000	2,44,947



SIND GAZETTEER  
TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
<i>I.—Receipts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	1,14,577	1,04,391	1,20,618	1,07,803
Education ..	32,139	48,844	21,532	31,360
Medical ..	931	791	948	—
Sanitary and other minor departments ..	8,579	8,430	8,935	6,132
Civil works ..	9,151	8,207	7,208	34,380
Contributions ..	25,823	23,794	23,205	—
Grants ..	2,947	—	827	—
Miscellaneous ..	34,862	29,475	49,853	1,424
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,23,107</b>	<b>2,13,940</b>	<b>2,46,246</b>	<b>2,71,497</b>
<i>II.—Expenditure</i>				
Administration ..	8,727	184	1,740	1,002
Education ..	10,564	10,228	40,830	57,834
Medical ..	28,474	29,610	22,175	22,967
Sanitary and other minor departments ..	17,138	15,108	14,980	12,544
Civil works ..	32,799	1,21,337	1,36,433	1,17,943
Contributions ..	1,104	606	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	2,333	1,594	2,667	1,380
Grants ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,00,935</b>	<b>2,28,559</b>	<b>2,36,795</b>	<b>2,15,767</b>

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,08,309	1,41,646	1,52,791	1,08,359	1,07,119
40,174	66,777	67,394	66,827	1,01,280
187	1,818	4,563	1,619	1,242
7,231	7,819	7,702	8,700	7,000
34,172	45,444	60,891	72,702	68,467
330	4,379	12	3,394	10,873
1,354	509	34	4	589
2,17,970	2,65,196	2,93,279	2,60,717	2,67,667
844	1,907	13,000	28,222	66,477
65,122	66,407	93,272	1,22,103	1,24,100
28,094	26,337	67,100	60,546	60,432
15,680	15,638	16,800	16,901	19,794
1,22,740	1,22,912	1,96,802	1,43,801	1,29,456
9,865	4,700	2,491	1,111	1,635
2,38,279	2,33,324	2,79,340	2,62,499	2,69,019

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.			1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,72,722	1,71,890	1,30,120	1,44,210
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			8,024	7,570	5,340	6,720
Do.	Do.	Taluka Alauddin ..	7,600	3,470	5,970	6,800
Do.	Do.	Hyd ..	8,730	3,790	8,260	7,300
Do.	Do.	Gum ..	5,372	4,780	3,880	7,970
Do.	Do.	Dero Mabud ..	4,720	1,760	3,150	4,110
Do.	Do.	Taluka Bago ..	8,330	8,300	5,000	8,330
Do.	Do.	Radha ..	8,707	11,000	7,050	10,230
Total ..			2,21,804	2,23,990	1,86,490	2,06,870
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,71,290	1,58,340	1,06,000	1,72,600
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			8,000	8,024	7,700	10,700
Do.	Do.	Taluka Alauddin ..	4,600	2,210	5,000	6,700
Do.	Do.	Hyd ..	3,700	6,640	6,300	5,000
Do.	Do.	Gum ..	4,020	11,000	6,760	7,500
Do.	Do.	Dero Mabud ..	2,910	3,640	6,250	4,200
Do.	Do.	Taluka Bago ..	2,720	3,190	5,010	10,700
Do.	Do.	Radha ..	11,500	11,870	8,040	10,800
Total ..			2,14,800	2,09,670	2,14,090	2,29,000



## EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1899-1900.	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,74,409	1,80,205	1,85,349	1,89,507	1,96,514
4,894	5,957	6,520	6,422	6,196
1,531	1,541	4,027	4,418	5,031
5,554	4,773	5,473	6,777	3,217
4,874	9,036	7,065	7,366	6,383
5,289	5,425	4,391	8,945	8,474
5,227	5,266	7,844	8,366	4,477
6,790	7,092	6,169	8,386	3,716
8,07,438	8,08,898	8,54,740	8,95,831	8,61,872
1,86,863	1,85,013	1,84,112	1,79,398	2,12,988
4,016	4,737	5,365	6,602	6,388
6,702	2,368	2,469	4,592	3,696
5,171	6,561	3,250	2,810	3,288
4,481	4,752	7,488	8,747	8,138
3,194	4,205	5,491	5,988	7,076
3,036	5,191	5,701	7,374	6,841
6,592	7,811	7,488	7,775	8,506
2,17,684	2,85,909	2,39,848	2,31,541	2,67,947

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.			1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,79,012	2,89,145	2,52,517	2,87,386
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			7,498	8,117	8,093	10,891
Do.	do.	Ta n d o Alahayar.	4,005	4,380	4,458	4,855
Do.	do.	Hy d e r abad ..	6,183	7,459	10,806	16,286
Do.	do.	Quai ..	9,444	8,121	6,444	11,533
Do.	do.	D e r o Mokhtar.	6,120	4,954	3,987	6,444
Do.	do.	T a n d o Bago ..	9,067	1,657	2,446	7,887
Do.	do.	Badia ..	8,823	8,788	2,224	8,356
Total ..			2,23,864	3,08,601	2,82,574	3,35,803
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,88,621	2,89,496	2,14,058	2,07,502
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			8,349	8,722	8,001	9,899
Do.	do.	Ta n d o Alahayar.	4,844	7,496	4,097	4,499
Do.	do.	Hy d e r abad ..	5,100	7,147	7,259	11,777
Do.	do.	Quai ..	7,028	7,319	6,451	8,877
Do.	do.	D e r o Mokhtar.	7,118	8,121	5,258	8,109
Do.	do.	T a n d o Bago ..	4,389	4,910	4,796	7,172
Do.	do.	Badia ..	7,308	8,487	4,695	8,302
Total ..			2,09,821	2,29,818	2,52,501	2,59,988

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,54,382	2,27,013	3,43,798	2,06,214	2,55,424
13,328	12,879	13,818	14,421	12,988
6,767	6,341	6,862	6,277	7,765
12,251	14,586	22,202	18,000	16,220
12,822	12,445	11,970	10,688	9,915
6,194	5,268	6,402	7,166	6,844
3,686	10,427	19,974	17,404	21,488
7,252	12,618	12,429	13,147	12,190
2,72,499	2,69,283	3,87,808	2,82,229	3,26,447
3,44,011	2,44,146	2,32,779	2,28,030	2,72,453
14,710	12,112	12,879	12,984	10,741
7,899	6,138	6,423	7,765	6,839
19,259	15,720	16,400	20,604	7,148
17,510	12,121	6,724	13,572	6,323
6,092	6,159	2,571	10,628	7,410
10,101	6,676	16,107	2,913	3,992
8,720	6,043	17,221	18,123	13,148
1,29,933	2,14,103	2,10,594	2,15,036	2,48,647



TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board			1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,63,301	1,82,245	1,67,964	1,57,699
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..			10,491	12,012	10,340	9,885
Do.	Do.	Ta & d o Alahyat ..	7,495	8,408	8,760	8,677
Do.	Do.	Hyd & r abad ..	11,658	12,259	11,987	14,858
Do.	Do.	Gand ..	14,805	11,312	9,100	16,119
Do.	Do.	Dera Muhani ..	2,860	8,281	9,154	10,578
Do.	Do.	Ta & d o Hago ..	10,185	12,480	11,929	12,675
Do.	Do.	Radin ..	12,111	12,193	17,612	18,445
Total ..			2,32,197	2,12,446	2,40,240	2,71,481
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,21,886	1,52,943	1,44,210	1,71,389
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..			10,660	12,358	10,855	9,276
Do.	Do.	Ta & d o Alahyat ..	7,078	8,941	8,022	8,447
Do.	Do.	Hyd & r abad ..	16,287	14,735	14,608	15,841
Do.	Do.	Gand ..	12,923	9,253	13,220	12,404
Do.	Do.	Dera Muhani ..	6,289	7,838	5,305	11,277
Do.	Do.	Ta & d o Hago ..	8,626	9,243	13,186	12,994
Do.	Do.	Radin ..	10,094	13,139	17,575	16,239
Total ..			1,89,922	2,29,223	2,36,939	2,18,237

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*continued*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,80,002	1,83,877	2,28,569	2,00,707	2,10,606
60,229	61,940	6,297	12,397	17,817
5,229	4,594	5,098	7,500	8,264
17,350	11,591	11,077	10,870	17,316
10,312	11,021	10,506	9,625	10,412
8,400	4,053	3,305	4,200	7,426
10,514	10,584	9,778	9,742	13,614
14,701	16,327	14,053	16,789	22,368
2,41,576	2,68,100	2,83,379	2,61,717	2,87,007
1,99,733	1,93,991	1,93,918	2,78,904	2,64,331
10,071	9,251	9,803	15,440	11,741
5,323	2,500	7,900	7,800	1,075
51,900	19,876	18,812	10,040	15,440
8,538	13,713	11,417	13,602	18,023
8,082	4,100	9,022	7,734	6,506
11,706	5,747	12,007	14,801	17,728
9,411	14,962	9,403	12,804	7,824
2,69,870	2,58,324	2,68,339	2,92,488	2,86,219

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which comm. started.	Name of municipality.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899	Hala { Receipts ..	8,913	8,128	8,823	8,281
	{ Expenditure ..	8,822	8,698	7,174	8,720
1898	Hydrabad* { Receipts ..	2,04,227	2,24,588	2,82,804	3,09,321
	{ Expenditure ..	1,86,410	2,20,725	2,66,431	3,20,870
1898	Mashari { Receipts ..	8,829	7,325	8,747	8,338
	{ Expenditure ..	7,948	6,446	8,602	7,301
1899	Nasarpur { Receipts ..	8,818	8,153	8,682	8,740
	{ Expenditure ..	8,591	7,337	8,186	8,588
1898	Tanda Allahyar { Receipts ..	10,283	9,626	8,682	11,479
	{ Expenditure ..	11,513	9,490	10,879	11,983
1898	Tanda Muhammad Khan { Receipts ..	8,121	8,343	8,222	8,372
	{ Expenditure ..	8,007	8,224	8,780	8,183

Year in which comm. started.	Name of municipality.	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898	Hala { Receipts ..	8,863	9,771	9,821	8,897
	{ Expenditure ..	7,353	7,811	7,843	8,811
1893	Hydrabad* { Receipts ..	2,30,822	2,24,488	2,30,091	2,41,002
	{ Expenditure ..	2,08,264	2,00,921	2,20,125	2,85,880
1895	Mashari { Receipts ..	8,908	8,503	10,511	11,632
	{ Expenditure ..	8,903	8,712	9,811	10,843
1899	Nasarpur { Receipts ..	8,644	8,688	8,565	8,419
	{ Expenditure ..	8,815	8,100	8,013	7,964
1896	Tanda Allahyar { Receipts ..	15,720	16,191	16,757	18,675
	{ Expenditure ..	13,715	16,117	16,096	18,450
1894	Tanda Muhammad Khan { Receipts ..	12,819	12,698	11,728	23,121
	{ Expenditure ..	12,464	12,397	12,002	22,071

\*This municipality shows no excess of expenditure in



## MUNICIPALITIES.

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,461	7,912	7,166	7,148	7,247
8,461	8,663	7,275	6,078	6,819
8,17,772	2,16,546	2,25,381	2,26,814	2,73,022
8,17,230	2,26,836	2,74,803	2,62,314	2,99,118
.873	7,449	8,744	8,865	8,859
8,376	8,243	8,344	8,430	10,296
4,167	4,896	5,278	5,789	5,903
4,499	4,179	4,363	5,523	5,479
11,232	12,501	15,074	14,766	15,128
11,604	11,987	13,832	13,000	13,423
9,800	10,029	11,019	10,000	12,525
9,000	10,825	10,126	10,202	11,468

1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,645	10,643	10,363	11,232	11,564
11,387	10,790	10,917	9,901	13,565
2,29,880	4,19,272	4,52,550	2,61,829	4,11,381
2,28,588	3,26,460	4,40,828	4,68,908	4,52,518
13,639	11,016	12,438	12,963	15,386
12,185	12,314	11,577	12,256	14,810
4,689	8,187	9,378	7,566	7,411
8,303	7,274	6,812	7,174	8,544
13,901	14,872	15,209	16,481	16,082
19,459	12,458	13,090	13,315	14,901
14,697	12,296	18,179	13,552	15,363
12,348	20,374	18,218	14,206	12,730

Some years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899	Bala	Receipts ..	11,569	12,324	12,324	12,327
		Expenditure ..	12,068	10,912	10,902	11,210
1893	Hydrabad*	Receipts ..	4,13,048	3,10,210	3,57,989	3,24,971
		Expenditure ..	4,19,010	3,16,423	3,28,893	3,46,220
1898	Battarl	Receipts ..	12,086	10,914	13,919	10,300
		Expenditure ..	17,467	11,590	10,200	10,271
1892	Bassarpet	Receipts ..	7,839	7,206	6,760	5,898
		Expenditure ..	8,325	10,182	7,824	8,212
1894	Tando Allahyar	Receipts ..	13,239	13,734	13,864	20,618
		Expenditure ..	21,103	14,379	14,513	15,190
1896	Tando Muhammad Khan	Receipts ..	11,800	12,781	13,469	15,500
		Expenditure ..	13,103	15,741	18,624	14,457

\* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure.

MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,906	20,024	21,300	22,657	24,000
12,412	14,702	21,227	19,715	21,578
3,82,894	5,12,346	6,02,322	6,72,324	7,01,672
2,50,877	4,46,385	5,04,501	7,07,411	6,23,812
12,579	12,413	21,007	18,505	10,143
10,369	12,718	18,062	17,807	13,450
6,182	5,224	8,001	9,012	12,825
6,823	11,387	9,000	9,532	15,320
25,156	24,500	40,550	50,519	58,521
34,493	27,810	58,004	55,238	55,730
14,007	18,461	17,810	18,022	27,444
14,015	15,170	20,122	20,474	22,524

certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.



TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES  
(CENSUS OF 1921).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Dadla ..	Hindu ..	15,548	8,794	6,754
	Muslims ..	66,092	34,698	31,394
	All religions ..	81,640	43,492	38,148
Gund ..	Hindu ..	16,087	8,888	7,199
	Muslims ..	21,403	10,403	11,000
	All religions ..	37,490	19,291	18,199
Jyoti Bhatkar ..	Hindu ..	8,288	4,608	3,680
	Muslims ..	11,958	6,732	5,226
	All religions ..	20,246	11,340	8,906
Yashwantrao ..	Hindu ..	16,479	8,788	7,691
	Muslims ..	17,554	9,100	8,454
	All religions ..	34,033	17,888	16,145
Hydrabad ..	Hindu ..	19,880	10,748	9,132
	Muslims ..	40,164	21,168	18,996
	All religions ..	60,044	31,916	28,128
Bale ..	Hindu ..	20,888	11,888	9,000
	Muslims ..	74,818	40,022	34,796
	All religions ..	95,706	51,910	43,796
Tandla Alibay ..	Hindu ..	14,514	7,722	6,792
	Muslims ..	39,884	21,100	18,784
	All religions ..	54,398	28,822	25,576
Total ..	Hindu ..	7,88,211	40,488	37,733
	Muslims ..	1,11,576	58,147	53,429
	All religions ..	8,99,787	48,635	41,342

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION; PROPORTION OF LITERATES  
(CENSUS OF 1931)—*contd.*

Name of taluka.	Principal religious	Literates			Percentage of literates to total population		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Barkh	Muslim	222	123	99	2	8	0.2
	Muslim	222	86	47	1	2	0.1
	All religious	1,444	1,405	56	2	3	0.1
Haveli	Muslim	801	877	15	8	14	0.2
	Muslim	522	485	82	1	1	0.2
	All religious	1,549	1,439	107	2	2	0.4
Dera Mahal	Muslim	470	454	22	8	10	0.8
	Muslim	489	340	71	1	2	0.2
	All religious	955	942	91	2	4	1
Tanda Hagar	Muslim	578	540	38	4	6	1
	Muslim	580	545	27	1	2	0.2
	All religious	1,188	1,075	85	2	3	0.2
Hydrabad	Muslim	18,319	12,189	6,130	20	22	18
	Muslim	2,865	2,222	248	4	3	1
	All religious	22,276	14,622	6,074	16	19	19
Dals	Muslim	1,828	1,729	82	9	15	1
	Muslim	1,483	1,248	247	2	2	1
	All religious	3,311	3,067	332	4	8	1
Tanda Alibayat	Muslim	1,407	1,347	86	10	18	1
	Muslim	597	600	97	2	2	1
	All religious	2,188	2,099	187	4	7	1
Total	Muslim	24,341	17,977	6,364	15	20	8
	Muslim	7,320	6,548	854	2	2	1
	All religious	33,680	25,401	7,317	1	1	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions—				1921-22.	1926-27.	1931-32.
A.—Institutions.						
Public	1. High schools—	Institutions	Male	2	Not available	2
		Pupils	Female	—	—	922
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	Male	4	5	5
		Pupils	Female	221	102	342
	3. Primary schools—	Institutions	Male	—	—	—
		Pupils	Female	—	—	—
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	—	—	—
	Pupils	Female	—	—	—	
	(b) Local board	Institutions	Male	107	92	97
	Pupils	Female	4,372	4,200	4,136	
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	27	31	30
	Pupils	Female	1,963	872	1,307	
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	6	8	8
	Pupils	Female	312	—	344	
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	—	—	—
	Pupils	Female	—	—	—	
	(f) Endowments	Institutions	Male	246	304	327
	Pupils	Female	3,000	3,882	3,868	
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	370	370	372
	Pupils	Female	12,889	11,167	12,356	
4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2	
	Pupils	Female	12	12	12	
5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2	
	Pupils	Female	31	97	111	
Total public	Institutions	Male	399	399	399	
Pupils	Female	14,196	11,207	12,368		
Total			16,306	12,556	15,352	
(1) Aided	Institutions	Male	—	—	—	
	Pupils	Female	—	—	—	
(2) Unaided	Institutions	Male	121	144	142	
	Pupils	Female	1,000	2,634	2,801	
Total private	Institutions	Male	121	144	142	
Pupils	Female	1,000	2,634	2,801		
Total			1,476	2,852	2,891	
Grand total	Institutions	Male	520	547	549	
	Pupils	Female	15,212	14,021	15,717	
Total			17,784	16,304	18,444	
B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				29.6	19.1	22.6
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				5.5	9.0	4.2
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils				10,623	14,014	11,002
4. Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.				9.7	12.1	10.2

\*Only attending boys' schools only.



# HYDERABAD OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

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1880-81.	1890-1891.	1900-01.	1911-12.	1922-23.	1933-34.	1944-45.	1955-56.
5	5	4	Not available	4	4	4	4
888	880	1,228	Not available	1,348	1,218	1,418	1,401
4	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
478	677	594	577	604	636	688	638
31	37	39	38	38	124	125	32
4,479	4,867	4,090	6,002	6,000	5,045	6,150	5,247
39	19	30	18	19	30	30	19
5,102	1,937	1,937	1,096	1,806	1,900	2,377	1,957
628	249	267	276	276	242	441	478
7	10	11	12	14	20	20	20
603	575	1,030	84	1,122	1,122	1,230	1,181
496	597	611	682	682	682	1,000	1,177
232	231	238	210	201	186	146	39
3,994	6,205	6,390	1,053	4,740	6,736	4,442	1,345
1,128	809	736	897	854	1,092	290	491
330	307	358	346	332	622	310	130
13,136	13,944	13,891	11,277	12,736	13,000	14,128	1,130
1,866	1,855	1,635	903	1,722	1,516	1,672	2,000
3	3	2	1	4	4	4	4
45	61	81	84	84	121	124	119
12	11	14	1	10	7	8	5
5	4	3	2	1	4	2	4
132	140	152	125	172	166	160	80
7	2	2	5	2	2	2	2
884	279	372	301	360	341	325	170
14,790	15,481	15,718	11,790	15,746	15,065	16,229	9,297
1,945	1,968	1,670	499	1,732	2,329	1,822	2,328
16,745	17,308	17,386	12,119	17,490	17,395	18,051	11,516
333	391	179	189	300	306	187	82
2,517	1,517	1,400	1,810	1,800	2,411	2,040	1,071
427	621	597	842	422	473	543	390
255	301	179	189	251	298	167	82
2,517	1,517	1,400	1,810	1,800	2,411	2,040	1,071
427	621	597	842	422	473	543	390
2,971	2,188	2,065	1,803	2,802	2,613	2,400	1,200
819	374	321	355	380	342	399	252
15,297	15,479	17,214	13,200	17,628	17,274	18,201	10,910
2,422	2,298	2,207	751	2,120	2,600	2,400	2,400
16,718	16,767	19,491	14,101	19,792	19,877	20,790	12,326
23-2	23-3	21-1	15-2	20-4	20-8	21-2	..
5-3	5-4	5-6	2-3	3-4	4-2	5-3	..
10,881	11,120	10,022	8,386	10,246	7,471	10,090	4,800
10-1	10-2	9-7	8-4	9-1	8-6	9-2	..

Calculated under male pupils.

# SIND GAZETTEER TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

Types of Institutions.				1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
A.—Institutions.						
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	4	2	3
		Pupils	Female	1,360	1,357	1,090
	2. Middle schools (English)	Institutions	Male	6	8	7
		Pupils	Female	234	298	314
				117	141	127
	3. Primary schools—	Institutions	Male	2	2	2
		(a) Government	Female	167	173	166
				23	32	40
	(b) Local Board	Institutions	Male	69	62	60
		Pupils	Female	2,343	2,407	2,200
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	10	30	20
		Pupils	Female	1,000	1,061	1,085
				282	417	454
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	21	21	22
		Pupils	Female	1,251	1,252	1,202
				1,073	1,091	1,066
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	—	2	1
		Pupils	Female	—	51	32
	(f) Indigenous	Institutions	Male	51	51	70
		Pupils	Female	1,390	1,232	1,234
				301	285	282
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	100	158	177
		Pupils	Female	4,973	5,384	5,161
				1,810	2,052	2,041
	4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	4	4	4
		Pupils	Female	230	250	271
				7	13	13
	5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	Male	4	6	4
		Pupils	Female	87	84	112
				4	1	—
	Total public	Institutions	Male	173	172	199
		Pupils	Female	9,048	9,327	8,479
				4,071	4,501	4,383
		Total		11,007	11,787	11,062
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	—	—	—
		Pupils	Female	—	—	—
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	108	127	113
		Pupils	Female	1,342	1,382	1,702
				294	300	377
	Total private	Institutions	Male	108	127	113
		Pupils	Female	1,342	1,382	1,702
				294	300	377
		Total		1,577	1,811	1,879
	Grand total	Institutions	Male	277	296	293
		Pupils	Female	10,420	11,119	11,181
				4,365	4,799	4,760
		Total		13,604	15,006	15,441
B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				—	—	—
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				4.40	4.89	4.79
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				—	—	—
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				—	—	—

\* Girls attending boys' schools on

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
2	2	2	2	2
1,404	1,412	1,400	1,427	1,379
10	10	11	10	11
428	383	332	467	525
187	100	228	149	179
2	2	2	2	2
172	182	195	180	172
80	95	109	112	89
12	74	74	28	84
2,007	2,328	2,377	2,442	2,610
20	20	20	20	20
1,970	1,870	2,000	2,001	2,012
449	429	421	392	381
22	22	21	22	20
1,110	1,219	1,219	1,227	1,228
1,171	1,162	1,276	1,310	1,287
1	1	1	1	1
25	25	111	100	102
89	61	79	88	72
1,549	1,428	2,094	1,777	1,817
210	240	402	318	314
186	179	195	191	211
2,163	2,229	2,299	2,127	2,400
2,050	2,029	2,274	2,289	2,329
4	4	4	4	4
285	279	287	291	292
16	11	17	20	20
4	4	2	4	6
85	80	90	102	102
2	2	1	4	11
201	200	215	212	224
10,062	10,274	11,004	11,424	11,173
2,227	2,092	2,222	2,406	2,402
12,908	12,872	14,246	13,226	14,179
92	92	100	98	100
1,542	1,324	1,820	1,490	1,582
191	226	173	206	207
98	98	106	93	125
1,347	1,224	1,419	1,400	1,534
191	226	173	206	207
1,323	1,326	1,311	1,366	2,001
204	204	224	310	206
12,067	11,002	12,000	12,324	12,402
2,189	2,320	2,797	2,603	2,772
14,415	14,222	14,997	15,429	14,979
5,719	5,449	5,504	5,264	5,5
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6	10-6

included under male pupils.



TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF

Class of Institutions		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>				
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions 3 Pupils { Male 1,343 Female 111	3 1,239 111	4 1,402 111
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions 12 Pupils { Male 343 Female 103	11 349 229	20 399 113
	3. Primary schools—	Institutions 2	2	2
	(a) Government	Pupils { Male 172 Female 140	168 112	159 93
	(b) Local board.	Institutions 34 Pupils { Male 2,347 Female 111	29 2,050 111	32 2,020 5
	(c) Municipal	Institutions 22 Pupils { Male 1,225 Female 379	21 1,268 344	24 1,204 322
	(d) Aided	Institutions 24 Pupils { Male 1,254 Female 1,238	23 1,735 1,301	22 1,750 1,231
	(e) Unaided	Institutions 2 Pupils { Male 277 Female 111	4 135 111	4 136 111
	(f) Tuitionless	Institutions 32 Pupils { Male 1,818 Female 301	70 1,574 418	34 1,813 613
	Total primary schools	Institutions 118 Pupils { Male 4,344 Female 2,550	200 3,854 2,504	216 4,087 2,329
Private.	4. Training schools	Institutions 2 Pupils { Male 301 Female 30	2 378 43	2 340 42
	5. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions 2 Pupils { Male 107 Female 40	1 141 45	2 259 60
	Total public	Institutions 220 Pupils { Male 11,002 Female 2,324	230 11,998 2,315	240 12,167 2,863
	Total	14,167	14,501	14,946
	(1) Advanced	Institutions 2 Pupils { Male 11 Female 2	2 39 2	1 12 1
	(2) Elementary	Institutions 106 Pupils { Male 1,244 Female 341	178 1,245 357	135 999 324
	Total private	Institutions 108 Pupils { Male 1,256 Female 343	180 1,284 359	136 1,010 325
	Total	1,412	1,660	1,444
	Grand total	Institutions 328 Pupils { Male 12,258 Female 2,667	304 13,272 2,674	376 13,177 2,887
	Total	16,189	16,161	16,390
<i>B.—Percentage of Pupils.</i>				
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	34.8	34.8	37
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	8.2	9.3	9
3.	Number of Mohammedan pupils	7,073	8,314	.....
4.	Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.	10.5	9.7	.....

\* Girls attending boys' schools 279

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*concl'd.*

1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
2	2	2	2	2
1,212	1,040	1,009	1,248	1,249
272	272	208	309	267
30	30	2	0	5
411	441	447	417	600
37	37	21	42	44
2	2	2	2	2
122	175	104	184	215
27	31	96	122	129
32	34	110	144	114
9,408	8,327	8,077	8,157	8,317
12	22	22	774	131
21	23	23	31	21
1,411	1,446	1,393	1,546	1,539
314	298	259	314	314
21	22	23	23	24
1,248	1,096	1,072	1,225	1,279
1,117	1,004	1,020	1,437	1,044
2	2	2	2	2
217	216	240	217	216
1,000	72	3	1,000	1,000
400	172	229	242	172
2,402	2,479	2,219	2,347	2,459
402	1,229	1,541	1,097	1,229
212	223	244	225	226
10,357	10,004	12,445	14,347	12,345
2,122	9,107	2,569	4,394	3,727
2	2	2	2	2
172	180	204	225	203
27	31	34	51	54
2	2	2	2	2
242	282	211	224	144
29	64	37	34	51
294	344	204	477	154
12,147	12,100	14,751	16,101	14,571
2,405	3,445	1,569	4,544	4,165
12,290	16,545	16,700	21,141	18,736
111	122	31	12	11
1,002	1,200	645	250	307
202	443	187	76	51
112	122	31	41	102
1,002	1,200	645	777	2,311
205	443	187	76	322
1,457	1,623	762	836	9,024
407	486	467	518	487
12,049	14,317	15,396	17,274	16,382
2,189	2,549	4,144	4,763	4,384
16,747	18,299	19,842	22,001	21,596
26	29	31	56	54
2	10	11	12	15
		Not available.		
		Do.		

Included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High schools	3	221	—	—	4	1,210	..	..	3	1,210
Middle schools (English)	—	—	3	23	6	383	1	39	6	444
Primary schools	2	344	132	6,373	100	6,160	..	..	232	10,000
Training schools	2	321	—	—	..	..	..	..	2	321
Technical and other special schools	1	37	1	99	2	12	6	102	7	201
Total	6	665	132	7,001	107	10,411	4	192	234	19,202

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22 from.						Grand Total.
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Gov.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools	34,321	—	400	24,681	11,167	—	71,569
Middle schools (English)	6,107	323	509	1,000	6,104	324	21,502
Primary schools	1,03,123	22,054	40,363	22,321	26,699	55,880	3,03,490
Training schools	73,027	34,274	—	—	—	—	99,411
Technical and other special schools.	14,136	3,300	373	1,997	1,691	576	23,324
Total	2,25,091	49,480	42,547	47,171	34,236	56,696	1,82,609
Scholarships	10,325	1,832	363	19	1,238	—	13,867
Miscellaneous	24,823	27,280	12,000	585	4,957	—	69,645
Grand Total	3,00,239	71,652	55,970	57,885	47,531	56,696	5,89,823



TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Population under population.	Births		Deaths		Deaths per 1,000.
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	
1898	9,51,210	16,514	18.50	15,438	17.49	—
1899		17,052	18.66	14,986	16.42	—
1900		14,001	16.90	8,734	11.94	—
1901		19,010	21.54	12,257	14.9	102
1902		17,004	22.23	27,083	29.92	86
1903		14,886	16.00	19,394	16.51	27
1904		20,063	20.23	22,612	23.12	1,547
1905	9,26,175	17,408	17.62	20,294	20.23	542
1906		16,266	18.15	14,794	16.98	495
1907		16,202	18.09	14,709	16.43	8
1908		16,141	18.63	21,312	21.69	19
1909		14,384	14.96	19,202	19.46	19
1910		16,323	16.72	17,281	17.49	30
1911		14,478	16.62	15,768	16.90	8
1912	9,31,110	16,725	18.09	18,483	18.46	13
1913		16,800	18.03	18,838	18.47	24
1914		17,126	18.64	20,258	18.63	7
1915		16,710	17.55	8,111	15.27	—
1916		11,346	18.56	8,860	14.26	—
1917		16,710	17.54	10,834	17.42	—
1918		19,123	16.86	12,001	21.12	34
1919	9,47,510	8,800	18.48	15,071	23.04	1,270
1920		8,104	15.41	40,288	40.96	2,274
1921		16,207	16.70	14,147	22.16	17
1922		11,010	16.60	10,276	16.58	8
1923	9,67,510	21,013	20.49	8,700	15.20	—
1924		19,041	18.63	6,328	11.51	8

The figures appended to 1907. The figures for the year previous to 1908 have been included in force.

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*contd.*

Year.	Deaths from— <i>contd.</i>						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Remed. complaints.	Injuries.	Respiratory diseases.	All other causes.
1896	—	223	14,154	129	504	—	623
1897	—	74	11,987	514	328	—	1,278
1898	—	3	7,784	129	346	—	1,198
1899	—	1	8,079	225	312	—	1,329
1900	—	3,301	139	17,962	419	276	2,227
1901	—	—	415	16,790	379	304	1,497
1902	—	1,079	62	17,149	331	394	2,392
1903	—	56	122	16,512	115	378	2,433
1904	—	—	122	15,046	302	329	1,573
1905	—	—	130	12,319	449	304	564
1906	—	107	136	13,297	916	301	1,643
1907	—	—	1	17,108	478	378	349
1908	—	421	66	14,509	585	504	836
1909	—	422	36	13,435	427	566	879
1910	—	435	479	13,522	535	584	946
1911	—	—	379	12,351	226	375	564
1912	—	3,229	547	14,513	307	202	825
1913	—	168	—	6,531	100	505	515
1914	—	12	322	6,822	107	392	363
1915	—	3	1,107	7,504	151	374	950
1916	—	335	2	10,239	116	158	905
1917	—	15	—	12,121	374	196	366
1918	—	1	4	42,666	222	158	2,915
1919	—	3	179	11,590	117	160	1,545
1920	—	—	336	7,999	36	122	1,009
1921	—	14	—	6,156	39	125	1,472
1922	—	8	—	4,375	122	311	345

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the years previous to 1900 have been included in *ibidem*.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Taluka and Town.	Popula- tion under malaria net.	Malaria.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from
		Cases.	Rates per 1,000.	Number.	Rates per 1,000.	
Taluka.						
Bale .. .. .	85,140	1,702	20.00	743	8.72	..
Taluk Aliyad .. .. .	54,811	1,100	20.00	691	12.77	..
Hyderabad .. .. .	68,700	1,100	16.00	604	8.81	..
Gunt .. .. .	57,575	1,145	19.89	622	10.80	..
Tamr Mahlat .. .. .	40,238	816	20.28	371	9.22	..
Tamr Beg .. .. .	60,023	164	12.16	602	10.00	..
Bale .. .. .	84,840	800	9.42	602	7.10	..
Town.						
Hyderabad .. .. .	76,886	3,107	40.42	1,708	22.22	..
Bale .. .. .	5,757	197	34.22	65	11.29	..
Mahlat .. .. .	1,600	120	75.00	65	40.62	..
Total .. .. .	3,87,540	10,004	25.82	8,328	21.51	..

Taluka and Town.	Deaths per 1,000 from.						
	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.	Dysen- teric.	Bac- terial diarrhoea.	Infants.	All other causes.
<b>Taluka.</b>							
Bale .. .. .	..	..	6.00	..	16	20	22
Taluk Aliyad .. .. .	..	..	10.00	..	1.01	44	64
Hyderabad .. .. .	..	..	8.84	28	25	60	51
Gunt .. .. .	..	..	9.0	15	24	16	23
Tamr Mahlat .. .. .	..	..	9.20	..	..	25	22
Tamr Beg .. .. .	..	..	9.14	11	1.22	25	20
Bale .. .. .	..	..	9.00	..	21	11	18
<b>Town.</b>							
Hyderabad .. .. .	..	..	5.07	1.00	9.07	65	5.8
Bale .. .. .	..	..	10.42	..	7.00	17	20
Mahlat .. .. .	..	..	2.07	25	2.0	64	7.70
Total .. .. .	..	..	8.25	22	1.64	27	1.12



TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	
1	Hyderabad Civil Hospital	I	Not known	43,822	In-door .. 66 Out-door .. 94
2	Lady Dufferin female Hospital	V	1887	5,810	In-door .. 17 Out-door .. 85
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Yamla Jubilee, Hyderabad	III	1888	3,337	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 152
4	Empress, Olda Bazar	III	1887	1,510	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 56
5	Yamla Ahilyaji	III	1882	2,237	In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 57
6	Yamla Muhammad Khan	III	Not known	2,000	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 62
7	Bala	III	1882	2,561	In-door .. 4 Out-door .. 8
8	Indira, Yamla Bazar	III	1879	2,100	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 45
9	Indira	III	1880	2,580	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 58
10	Shamli	III	1885	2,220	In-door .. 4 Out-door .. 45
11	Mohammed Asmaul, Feroz	III	1882	2,513	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 118
12	N. W. Railway, Nadi	VI	1894	830	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 17
13	T. B. Dispensary, Hyderabad West Kanhi	III	1882	3,091	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 80

I.—State, public.

III.—Local and municipal private Dispensaries.

## DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922).

Number of patients treated during the year

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1,007	704	1,005	700	1,110	1,111	1,124
11,007	6,430	6,701	6,320	6,700	8,494	5,877
..	Not available	..	..	172	205	229
..	..	..	..	8,012	7,568	8,574
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,713	13,370	16,596	12,628	21,035	22,314	22,368
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,570	4,143	8,754	1,504	3,627	2,172	4,302
21	27	12	22	27	20	19
2,022	2,499	3,093	2,000	2,170	2,042	2,348
67	93	41	20	67	59	81
4,427	3,047	4,441	3,855	3,422	3,217	4,004
4	25	27	20	16	19	21
3,050	2,858	4,116	3,061	4,031	3,371	3,394
31	17	31	20	45	27	41
1,894	2,005	3,023	2,198	4,424	3,000	2,260
47	10	47	34	21	24	22
2,800	2,460	2,520	2,802	2,143	4,091	2,272
20	1	6	0	2	..	2
2,002	1,007	1,072	1,000	2,042	2,000	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,362
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.—Private, unaided.

VI.—Railway dispensaries.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients			
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Hospitals.					
1	Hyderabad civil hospital ..	1,830	1,314	1,028	1,302
		4,895	7,004	8,410	8,504
2	Lady Duffry's female hospital	890	417	310	6,000
		7,223	6,440	6,373	21,800
Dispensaries.					
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....
		21,023	21,600	21,004	25,800
4	Dispensary, Ghose Bunder ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		3,020	4,000	4,000	3,400
5	Tankar Alibayar ..	10	34	40	60
		3,020	4,000	4,000	14,000
6	Tankar Muhammad Khan ..	60	60	60	.....
		8,102	6,000	6,100	8,110
7	Bala ..	27	30	27	40
		4,770	4,100	4,120	5,100
8	Bachra, Tankar Sagar ..	34	34	37	.....
		3,000	4,000	4,100	4,200
9	Balia ..	20	30	30	.....
		2,300	2,000	2,000	2,700
10	Mitran ..	4	4	11	34
		3,044	2,700	3,040	2,817
11	Stockland Asylum, Faisal ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		10,211	9,204	10,241	12,212
12	S. W. Railway, Main ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	500	1,311	1,101
13	T. A. Dispensary, Hyderabad West Kacha	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....



DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*contd.*

opened during the year

1907.	1908	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1,757	1,500	1,716	1,909	2,040	2,207
8,017	8,872	9,531	9,190	7,626	7,622
8,612	8,261	8,196	8,624	9,272	9,626
99,908	99,000	10,382	10,031	106,079	100,023
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,189	26,347	24,792	26,213	22,933	22,654
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,891	8,169	8,729	8,862	8,125	8,643
24	21	24	24	14	24
11,278	9,855	8,468	8,279	8,119	8,682
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,006	8,284	7,881	8,697	8,200	8,267
81	29	29	40	58	164
6,246	6,899	5,518	5,147	7,284	5,746
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,143	3,285	3,724	4,019	4,427	2,828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,186	5,479	5,775	6,182	6,954	8,250
22	29	32	22	22	32
5,205	5,444	5,772	6,219	5,621	8,617
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,754	14,229	17,793	19,886	17,662	16,892
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,105	4,183	3,196	3,272	4,191	3,179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients			
		1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>				
1	Hyderabad civil hospital ..	1,904	2,140	1,941	2,610
		0,882	10,320	8,807	12,118
2	Lady Duffries Female hospital ..	8,472	7,357	6,234	891
		22,227	32,816	22,547	10,872
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24,616	24,162	24,206	22,210
4	Yagnam, Hindu Sanitar ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,822	2,560	4,223	4,501
5	Tanda Alhadya ..	20	20	40	20
		8,624	8,570	8,641	7,800
6	Tanda Muhammad Khan ..	.....	.....	.....	74
		7,870	8,410	2,808	7,002
7	Bala ..	207	150	102	222
		8,828	8,312	2,842	10,957
8	Bodhla, Tanda Baga ..	.....	.....	.....	20
		4,007	2,144	2,300	6,456
9	Radhi ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,222	4,206	4,312	.....
10	Matlari ..	18	20	27	21
		2,753	5,462	8,520	8,422
11	Thokchand Aswari, Faisal ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		19,106	19,620	17,277	19,200
12	N. W. Railway, Malhi ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,010	2,702	2,492	7,236
13	T. S. Dispensary, Hyderabad Was Kachu ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*concl.*

opened during the year

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
8,793	8,947	1,803	1,903	2,003	2,171
8,801	8,751	5,722	6,590	7,047	8,263
340	471	605	720	838	972
10,833	10,064	11,107	11,223	11,104	10,903
...	...	...	...	...	...
26,130	26,734	19,134	15,700	17,300	17,001
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,174	3,004	3,147
30	34	31	37	39	40
10,143	8,040	8,047	8,879	7,022	8,005
70	81	31	82	30	31
8,522	8,001	8,042	8,387	8,474	8,076
209	132	108	100	79	66
9,780	8,135	7,223	8,694	8,413	8,269
87	97	79	65	97	63
8,678	8,033	8,001	8,438	8,050	8,179
			36	36	38
Net available	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,118
24	22	27	30	35	34
2,102	4,429	2,001	2,357	2,402	2,474
...	...	...	...	...	...
25,081	17,306	15,178	15,718	18,000	17,005
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	2,000	2,425	2,778	2,831	4,478
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	678



TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.		1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,342	3,544	3,318
	Rural ..	20,064	18,121	18,142
	District ..	22,406	18,705	17,466
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	899	429	485
	Rural ..	1,258	1,409	1,337
	District ..	1,957	1,579	1,862
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	57.74	51.22	57.46
	Rural ..	25.49	29.53	29.86
	District ..	27.67	24.61	24.49

Particulars.		1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,423	2,114	1,051
	Rural ..	19,797	21,084	11,881
	District ..	20,160	23,778	14,000
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	41	740	4
	Rural ..	425	215	104
	District ..	466	1,029	108
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	21.10	41.25	15.21
	Rural ..	20.94	28.96	17.37
	District ..	20.67	25.59	17.23

Particulars.		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,372	1,798	2,641
	Rural ..	8,349	11,029	14,270
	District ..	9,761	12,844	16,911
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	24	22	21
	Rural ..	101	149	190
	District ..	125	171	211
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	12.41	16.58	23.14
	Rural ..	10.14	20.96	26.85
	District ..	11.77	20.22	26.91

## VACCINATION.

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
1,544	793	1,400	249	922	998
16,437	18,479	18,148	18,301	18,847	17,682
18,691	18,282	17,102	18,831	17,000	18,370
204	20	103	22	10	24
1,000	899	811	1,013	949	223
1,238	898	913	1,037	944	207
22° 58	18° 38	20° 09	8° 17	13° 38	13° 14
21° 05	23° 23	20° 48	20° 00	10° 18	10° 59
21° 53	22° 72	20° 08	20° 10	13° 77	10° 44

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1,244	1,147	1,191	1,109	1,321	1,439
15,294	15,708	14,234	15,891	16,002	17,682
18,308	18,313	15,423	18,900	19,123	19,980
1	24	2	22	22	20
427	37	232	98	81	204
128	81	236	60	112	254
17° 05	16° 00	17° 31	18° 00	20° 11	20° 12
18° 74	17° 21	16° 72	17° 13	18° 02	19° 32
18° 39	17° 19	18° 04	17° 02	18° 00	18° 21

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1,138	933	1,372	1,796	1,591	2,161
11,890	10,559	7,294	9,166	8,112	8,221
13,048	11,491	9,976	10,972	9,701	10,222
21	8	8	182	64	7
100	91	28	123	260	148
182	08	85	818	209	125
19° 58	12° 35	24° 77	23° 02	21° 28	24° 40
22° 48	18° 38	12° 54	11° 78	15° 00	12° 02
21° 02	18° 30	14° 34	23° 17	18° 21	18° 10

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Bhains.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1899 ..	..	104	105	14	..	..	6	1,768
1907 ..	..	107	100	6	..	..	45	2,307
1908 ..	..	1,123	219	..	..	..	12	961
1909 ..	1	1,602	104	4	..	..	60	2,207
1910 ..	..	2,370	80	204	..	..	68	2,160
1911 ..	..	2,069	119	44	..	..	68	1,207
1912 ..	2	2,100	129	42	..	..	21	643
1913 ..	..	1,200	112	19	..	..	18	1,835
1914 ..	..	1,204	104	44	..	..	19	1,244
1915 ..	..	1,007	64	38	..	..	9	1,724
1916 ..	..	..	104	..	..	..	11	1,160
1917 ..	..	..	121	..	..	..	13	1,549
1918 ..	1	..	103	..	..	..	13	3,700
1919 ..	5	..	103	..	..	..	41	4,123
1919 ..	8	..	105	..	..	..	11	4,300
1911 ..	2	225	102	20	..	..	29	3,800
1912 ..	..	528	67	80	..	..	12	1,173
1913 ..	1	473	50	25	..	..	20	2,310
1914 ..	..	1,140	111	48	..	..	4	1,370
1915 ..	1	216	84	25	..	..	..	2,189
1916 ..	1	Not available.	60	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1917 ..	1	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	110	61	..	..	..	..	556
1919 ..	2	120	41	..	..	..	..	297
1920 ..	1	372	22	..	..	..	..	440
1921 ..	2	378	42	..	..	..	..	754
1922 ..	4	123	42	3	..	..	..	77



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TABLE XXXIV

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TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Lands done by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Banks—					
1016..	..	..	..	..	..
1021..	..	..	..	..	..
1022..	1	39	..	..	8,000
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1014..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1014..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1021..	20	854	65,145	..	19,321
Non-credit 1021..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1022..	116	2,601	2,14,508	..	72,508
Non-credit 1022..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Non-Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1014..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1014..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1021..	2	266	19,884	..	19,117
Non-credit 1021..	2	30	4,120	..	..
Credit 1022..	2	265	37,145	..	19,607
Non-credit 1022..	1	39	1,207	..	..

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

[illegible]





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